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LAST EDITION

WOMAN SUFFRAGE BILL IN CANADIAN HOUSE OF COMMONS

Measure Providing for Universal Woman Suffrage Throughout the Dominion Introduced by Premier—Daylight Saving Bill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—There was but a short sitting of the House of Commons, yesterday, the proceedings being largely of a formal nature. A couple of bills were introduced but, following the procedure of the Canadian House, no speeches were made on their introduction. The more important one of the two was the Government's Universal Woman's Suffrage Bill, which was introduced by the Premier, Sir Robert Borden, and had a first time. The bill provides that every female person who is a British subject, over 21 years of age, and who has resided three months in Canada, prior to voting, and who is not disqualified on account of race, blood or original nationality to vote at provincial elections, shall have the right to vote at federal elections. The reference to race, blood or nationality makes provision for Indians, Japanese, Chinese and alien enemies.

The definition of a British subject is as follows:

(a) Born a British subject and unmarried or married to a British subject and who has not become the subject of a foreign power.

(b) If she has herself been personally naturalized as a British subject and has not since become the subject of a foreign power.

(c) If, being a married woman and personally an alien, she has become a British subject by marriage or by the naturalization of her father as a British subject while she was a minor, and, in either case, has not done anything to forfeit or lose her status as a British subject, such a woman does not lose her right to vote by marrying an alien, unless he is an alien enemy.

The other bill which was read the first time was the daylight measure, which was introduced by the Minister of Trade and Commerce, Sir George E. Foster. Owing to the fact that the daylight saving idea is to be put into effect in the United States, and that the Canadian railways have expressed their willingness to adopt the system, there is but little doubt that the measure will, this session, become law. It is practically the same measure which Sir George Foster withdrew in the closing days of the late Parliament.

In reply to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Sir Robert Borden said that the convention between the United States and Canada, which dealt with reciprocal recruiting and financing, and of which details have already been made public, would be tabled as soon as it had been ratified by the United States Senate. The Premier added that the convention would probably be along the same lines as that between the United States and Great Britain. It provides for the conscription of British subjects in the United States and American citizens in Canada.

With the House sitting as a committee of the whole a resolution was moved by the Minister of Trade and Commerce in the following terms, "Resolved that it is expedient by the Governor-in-council may, until the expiration of a period of three years after the termination of the present war, make regulations prohibiting the importation or exportation of goods of any class, description or origin, or produced or manufactured in whole or in part in any country or place specified in the regulation, either generally or from or to any country or place named in the regulation, subject to such exceptions (if any) as may be specified in the regulations and to any licenses the grant of which may be authorized by the regulation."

CHANGES IN BILL TO COMMANDEER TIMBER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Chamberlain Bill authorizing the President to commandeer timber for war purposes has been further amended by the Senate Committee on Military Affairs and again reported to the Senate. It is understood that the bill in its present form is satisfactory to the lumber interests which protested against the original measure. The provision empowering the President to direct and prescribe the manner of conducting lumbering operations has been eliminated from the bill.

GERMANS LOSE IN ACTION OFF DUNKIRK

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The British Admiralty issued the following statement today:

"Vice-Admiral Doner reports that an action occurred off Dunkirk between 4 and 5 o'clock this morning. Two British and three French destroyers were engaged with a force of German destroyers which had previously bombarded Dunkirk for 10 minutes. Two enemy destroyers and two enemy torpedo boats are believed to have been sunk. Survivors have been picked up from two enemy torpedo boats.

"No allied vessels were sunk. One British destroyer was damaged but reached harbor. The British casualties were slight. There were no French casualties."

LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

British Success in Palestine

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The British have made another advance in Palestine, capturing three towns, it is announced officially. A counter-attack by the Turks was repulsed.

Activity on Sea and Land

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The Germans were active on the sea and land early this morning as though an offensive were actually getting under way. Sir Douglas Haig reports a very heavy bombardment before dawn today on a 45-mile front from Vendeville, south of St. Quentin, to the River Scarpe. At dawn also a squadron of German destroyers bombarded Dunkirk for 10 minutes before being engaged by two British and three French destroyers. Four enemy vessels are believed sunk without corresponding Allies' losses.

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)

—Bavarian troops overran the first enemy line southwest of Ornes, on the Verdun front, yesterday, and advanced as far as the Brule Ravine, capturing

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DAVID R. FRANCIS' MESSAGE TO RUSSIA

United States Ambassador Says His Country Still Ally of Russia and Will Help Any Government Resisting Germany

MOSCOW, Russia (Tuesday) (By the Associated Press)—"Russia will eventually become a German province and Russians will lose their liberty if they submit to the peace forced by the Central Powers," David R. Francis, the American Ambassador, declared in a statement to the Russian people, issued from the American Embassy at Vologda.

He pledged American help to any Government in Russia that would resist the German penetration. He urged them to forget their political differences, and said that he would not leave Russia until compelled by force. His statement follows:

"The friendship between Russia and the United States, which has existed for a century or more, should be augmented, rather than impaired by Russia becoming a republic, and Americans are sincerely desirous that Russians be permitted to continue free and independent and not become subjects of Germany.

"I have not seen an authentic copy of the peace treaty but I am sufficiently acquainted with its provisions to know that if the Russian people should submit to it Russia not only would be robbed of vast areas of her territory, but her people eventually would become subjects of Germany. Russia would become virtually a German province and her people would lose the liberty for which their ancestors struggled for generations.

"My Government still considers America an ally of the Russian people, who surely will not reject the proffered assistance we would be prompt to render to any Government in Russia that will offer a sincere and or-

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BRITISH MINERS VOTE ON COMB-OFF SCHEME

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—

The miners' ballot on the government comb-off scheme in the Lancashire and Cheshire coalfields showed 14,840 for, 30,351 against; Cumberland 1,857 for, 2587 against; South Wales 59,256 for, 60,871 against; North Wales 3,311 for, 5,103 against; Durham 33,576 for, 27,178 against; Northumberland 14,081 for, 8,349 against; Leicestershire 894 for, 1,433 against. The Leicestershire membership is 7,570.

There were also many abstentions in North Wales and Cumberland.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

WESTMINSTER, England (Thursday)—

The Admiralty gave, yesterday, in the House of Commons, an exhaustive review of the shipping situation. The report had been eagerly anticipated since the decision to publish detailed figures. Sir Eric claimed that his figures were more reassuring than the country had anticipated, and much more reassuring than the enemy's believed.

Mr. McKinnon Wood, for the Opposition, maintained that the figures were not nearly satisfactory enough, and that the First Lord's statement contained no guarantee for the future. He especially criticized the Government concerning the delay in undertaking the release of skilled engineers from the army.

The First Lord's most important statements were that the world's tonnage of ocean-going vessels had decreased by a net 2,500,000 gross tons during the war, the pre-war tonnage, exclusive of enemy owned, being 33,000,000. The percentage loss, therefore, was 8 per cent. The percentage loss of British tonnage only was 20 per cent.

During a year of unrestricted submarine warfare, Germany claimed over 9,500,000 tons of allied, British, and neutral tonnage sunk, the actual figure being 6,000,000, or a 58 per cent exaggeration. For January the exaggeration was 113 per cent.

As one man dealing with the situation, the Commissioner of Motor Vehicles, Robbins B. Stoeckel, plans to keep on file a record of persons in the State known to use liquor to excess, so far as such a list can be compiled. When any such person applies for a license, he is, of course, refused.

Further, the commissioner maintains an inspection service, with police power, constantly on the alert to arrest offenders. These inspectors are chosen carefully, and stationed in various parts of the State.

The law on the subject provides, in Section 18 of the motor vehicle laws of the State of Connecticut, that "No person shall operate a motor vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquors or drugs." The commissioner, it is provided later, "shall revoke such license or certificate for a period of not less than one year for a violation of any provision of Section 18 or 18.1... or a period of five years for a second or subsequent violation of any provision of Section 18."

A record of all persons convicted of drunkenness who hold operators' licenses is sent to the commissioner, in accordance with Section 44: "Each court shall, in case of conviction before it of any person for drunkenness, ascertain from the person convicted if he holds a motor vehicle operator's license in this State, and if so, such fact, with the record of the conviction, shall be reported by such court to the commissioner of motor vehicles within 48 hours of such conviction.

The commissioner shall forthwith revoke such license for a period of not less than one year subject to appeal as provided herein."

It is provided also that an operator's license may not be granted a person convicted of drunkenness until one year from the date of such conviction.

Concluding a very detailed speech,

(Continued on page four, column three)

SPANISH CIVIL SERVANTS STRIKE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

MADRID, Spain (Thursday)—Owing to the government action against the juntas of employees in the ministries of public works, finance and interior, all the employees of postal and telegraph services have gone on strike. These employees are strongly backed by other associations and the situation has grave possibilities.

Señor La Cierva, the War Minister, went to the post office and appealed to the employees to give up their junta, promising reforms, alternatively threatening them all with instant dismissal. Subsequently the dismissal decree was published in official Gaceta.

The witness characterized the utterances of Doktor Hexamer, who has been decorated by the German Emperor, as academic and in no way binding on the alliance. He denied that the editorials appearing from time to time in the official organ of the alliance, could be regarded as illustrating or throwing light on the policy of the body, contrary, as Senator Thomas Sterling, remarked to all accepted interpretation of editorials.

As read into the record of the hearing by Senator King, the aim of Doktor Hexamer was to bring about complete unification and centralization of the German element and to prevent assimilation by the "inferior culture." To bring about this solidarity was regarded by Doktor Hexamer as "a greater work than was accomplished in 1871" when Germany took Alsace-Lorraine.

A substitute bill, limiting the President's powers to the War and Navy Departments, the Shipping Board, the Emergency Fleet Corporation and the Bureau of Mines, was offered by Senator Smith of Georgia.

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which was embodied in a tentative agreement which was submitted to the governments concerned in order that if acceptable it might be ratified, or, if unacceptable, a counter proposal might be made.

"The negotiations becoming prolonged, the Dutch delegates proposed, in order that their ships might sooner be put into remunerative service, that Dutch tonnage lying idle in American waters should, with certain exceptions, be immediately chartered to the United States for periods not exceeding 90 days. This proposal was accepted by the United States Government, and on Jan. 25, 1918, the Dutch Minister at Washington handed to the Secretary of State of the United States a note expressing the terms of the temporary chartering agreement and his Government's acceptance thereof. This agreement provided, among other things, that 150,000 tons of Dutch shipping should, at the discretion of the United States, be employed, partly in the service of Belgian relief, and partly for Switzerland, on safe conduct to Cetze, France, and that for each ship sent to Holland in the service of Belgian relief a corresponding vessel should leave Holland for the United States. Two Dutch ships "in the United States ports with cargoes of foodstuffs were to proceed to Holland, similar tonnage being sent in exchange from Holland to the United States for charter, as in the case of other Dutch ships lying in the United States ports.

The agreement was explicitly temporary in character, and being designed to meet an immediate situation, prompt performance was of the essence. The Dutch Government at once disclosed, however, that it was unwilling or unable to carry out this chartering agreement which it had itself proposed. The first desire of the United States was to secure at once shipping, as contemplated by the agreement, to transport to Switzerland foodstuffs much needed by the state. One difficulty after another was, however, raised to postpone the chartering of Dutch ships for Swiss relief, and, although the reason was never formally expressed, it was generally known that the Dutch shipowners feared lest their ships should be destroyed by German submarines, even though on an errand of mercy, and though not traversing any of the so-called "danger zones" proclaimed by the German Government. That this fear was not wholly unfounded has unhappily been shown by the recent act of the German Government in sinking the Spanish ship Sardinero outside of the "danger zone" when carrying a cargo of grain for Switzerland, and after the submarine commander had ascertained this fact by an inspection of the ship's papers.

In respect of Belgian relief, the Dutch Government expressed its present inability to comply with the agreement on the ground that the German Government had given Holland to understand that it would forcibly prevent the departure from Holland of the corresponding ships, which under the agreement were to leave coincidentally for the United States. The Dutch Government even felt itself unable to secure the two cargoes of foodstuffs which, under the agreement, it was permitted to secure, since here again the German Government intervened and threatened to destroy the equivalent Dutch tonnage which under the agreement was to leave Holland for the United States.

Nearly two months have elapsed since the making of the temporary chartering agreement, and the proposed general agreement has lain even longer without reply on the part of Holland. Meanwhile, German threats have grown more violent, with a view to preventing any permanent agreement and of forcing Holland to violate any temporary agreement.

"On March 7, through Great Britain, a final proposal, expiring on the 18th was submitted to Holland. A reply has been recorded which, while in itself unacceptable, might under other conditions have served as a basis for further negotiations. But the events to which I have alluded had served to demonstrate conclusively that we have been attempting to negotiate where the essential basis for an agreement, namely, the meeting of free wills, is absent. Even were an agreement concluded, there is lacking that power of independent action which alone can assure performance. I say this not in criticism of the Dutch Government. I, profoundly sympathetic with the difficulty of her position under the menace of a military power which has in every way demonstrated its disdain of neutral rights. But since coördination does in fact exist, no alternative is left to us but to accomplish, through the exercise of our indisputable rights as a sovereign, that which is so reasonable that, in other circumstances, we could be confident of accomplishing it by agreement. Steps are accordingly being taken to put into our service Dutch shipping lying within our territorial jurisdiction. This action on our part and the similar action which is being taken by governments associated with us leaves to Holland ample tonnage for her domestic and colonial needs. We have informed the Dutch Government that her colonial trade will be facilitated, and that she may at once send her ships from Holland to secure the bread cereals which her people require. The ships will be freely bunkered, and will be immune from detention on our part. The liner New Amsterdam which came within our jurisdiction under an agreement for her return, will, of course, be permitted at once to return to Holland. Not only so, but she will be authorized to carry back with her the two cargoes of foodstuffs which Holland would have secured under the temporary chartering agreement had not Germany prevented. Ample compensation will be paid to owners of the ships which will be put into our service, and suitable provision will be made to meet the possibility of ships being lost through enemy action.

"It is our earnest desire to safeguard to the fullest extent the inter-

ests of Holland and of her nationals. By exercising in this crisis our admitted right to control all property within our territory, we do no wrong to Holland. The manner in which we proposed to exercise this right and our proposals made to Holland concurrently therewith cannot, I believe, fail to evidence to Holland the sincerity of our friendship toward her. (Signed) WOODROW WILSON."

The President's proclamation is as follows:

"Whereas, the law and practice of nations accords to a belligerent power the right, in times of military exigency and for purposes essential to the prosecution of war, to take over and utilize neutral vessels lying within its jurisdiction;

"And whereas, the act of Congress of June 15, 1917, entitled, "an act making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in appropriations for the military and naval establishment on account of war expenses for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, and for other purposes," confers upon the President power to take over the possession of any vessel within the jurisdiction of the United States for use or operation by the United States;

"Now therefore I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, in accordance with international law and practice and by virtue of the act of Congress aforesaid, and as commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, do hereby find and proclaim that the imperative military needs of the United States require the immediate utilization of vessels of Netherlands registry, now lying within the territorial waters of the United States; and I do therefore authorize and empower the Secretary of the Navy to take over, on behalf of the United States, the possession of and to employ all such vessels of Netherlands registry as may be necessary for essential purposes connected with the prosecution of the war against the Imperial German Government. The vessels shall be manned, equipped and operated by the Navy Department and the United States Shipping Board, as may be deemed expedient, and the United States Shipping Board shall make to the owners thereof full compensation, in accordance with the principles of international law.

"In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done in the District of Columbia, this twentieth day of March in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and eighteen, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the one hundred and forty-second. (Signed) WOODROW WILSON,

"By the President.
ROBERT LANSING,
Secretary of State."
The following statement was given out by Secretary Daniels.

"In compliance with a proclamation of the President, and in accordance with the rules of international law which give to belligerent powers the right, in time of military exigencies and for purposes essential to the prosecution of war, the authority to take over and utilize neutral vessels lying within its jurisdiction, orders were given to take over and man by the navy all the Dutch ships now lying within the territorial waters of the United States. These vessels will be taken over immediately and manned by the navy, and will be operated as may be necessary for essential purposes connected with the prosecution of the war. The services to which they will be placed will be jointly determined between the Navy Department and the United States Shipping Board. Later on it may become advisable to man some of these vessels with merchant crews supplied by the Shipping Board, dependent upon the special service on which they will be employed."

Dr. Loudon's Statement

Dutch Foreign Minister Tells Why Holland Agreed

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The conditions laid down by the Dutch Foreign Minister for the acceptance of the demands of the associated governments, as regards the taking over of Dutch shipping, are not likely to be acceptable to those governments, according to a dispatch from The Hague. It adds, however, that a concession may be made to the extent that the arming of the Dutch vessels may not be insisted upon.

The correspondent says that the Second Chamber yesterday debated the shipping question and the Premier, Dr. Loudon, in a further statement, explained that his Government had first intended to resist the associated powers' demands and only arrived at the present decision out of consideration for the imperative interests of provisioning and providing raw material for industries and with regard for the interests of the fleet and colonies.

The Government itself, said the Premier, must bear the responsibility for the decision, which could not be transferred to the Parliament. The ministers only regretted that they had not previously consulted the party leaders or the House.

Surveying the course of the negotiations, Dr. Loudon emphasized the necessity of Holland saving her merchant fleet, which was vital for the colonies, and taking care that it was not driven from the eastern seas. Obviously, he continued, once the Dutch ships were requisitioned, Germany would oppose their sailing and he concluded by announcing that when Germany demanded an exchange of vessels, the Dutch Government had immediately notified the American Government that it would be impossible for Holland to provide vessels for the Belgian relief service.

The speakers who followed the Premier expressed dissatisfaction with the conduct of the negotiations, but were most bitter against the associated governments.

"By acting as we have," said Jon-

est DeSavornin Losman, "we have our right of compensation, if a vessel is destroyed."

The Liberal Unionist, Mr. Patyn, declared:

"The associated governments have done their best to drive us into the arms of the Central Powers."

The Moderate Liberal, Mr. Knobel, asked:

"What shall we do if the associated governments accept our proposals and German torpedoes our ships bringing wheat?"

Pieter Troelstra, the Social Democratic leader, complained that the decision was taken without consulting the Parliament or the people. He was skeptical concerning the hypothetical 100,000 tons of wheat from the associated governments.

"The Dutch people ought not to put their hopes in America for provisioning," he declared, "but ought to endeavor to obtain wheat from Ukraine. The Government ought to pursue negotiations in that direction. German interests do not clash with a favorable attitude toward us; it is for this reason that we ought to take steps to obtain corn from Germany."

"In my opinion Germany would be well within her rights in considering our attitude toward the associated governments as effective cooperation in the war."

Forty-Six Ships Taken Over

Three Hundred and Fifty Reservists Board Vessels in New York Harbor

By United Press

NEW YORK—Forty-six Dutch ships were added to the American mercantile marine here today, when 350 naval reservists were sent out from the battery and boarded them in the harbor. Provisional officers in charge of men placed aboard the ships, ran up the Stars and Stripes immediately after boarding each ship, and the Dutch colors were hauled down.

Two patrol boats and two tugs took the reservists aboard at the battery and then proceeded to Ellis Island, where final instructions were given. Each boat was assigned to a district and details told off to board each ship. The provisional officers will remain in charge of the fleet until actual transfer to the Shipping Board is made.

APPEAL FOR RELIEF IN ASIATIC TURKEY

BERNE, Switzerland (Saturday)—Reports received here from 15 points in Asiatic Turkey by William N. Chambers, representative of the American committee for Armenian and Syrian relief, corroborate recent advices respecting new massacres on a large scale by the Turks.

"From reliable sources I understand that the situation in the districts being occupied by the Turks is terrible," he said today. "On the pretext that Armenian bands are at work, the Turks are carrying out general reprisals. There is serious apprehension that similar atrocities are being begun in the Caucasus."

"All the resources of the people deported by the Turks are exhausted," said Mr. Chambers, "and the gravity of the situation is increasing. Our agents are appealing for largely increased appropriations. To discontinue our work now would mean death to multitudes. America cannot afford to hesitate in this great humanitarian effort to save the remnants of the persecuted Christians in Turkey."

NO SHORTAGE OF MEAT, IT IS STATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah.—S. W. McClure, secretary of the National Woolgrowers Association, the headquarters of which are in Salt Lake City, says that there is no shortage of meat in the United States. "During 1916," he says, "the figures show the per capita production of meat in this country at 238.7 pounds, as compared with 210 pounds the previous year and 191.9 pounds for 1914. While the official figures on production for 1917 have not yet been compiled, it is estimated by live-stock officials that they will show more than 240 pounds per capita."

OKLAHOMA SEES MONEY IN PEANUTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—County agents are urging the planting of peanuts as a war crop in southeastern Oklahoma. The farm demonstration agent of Pontotoc County reported to Frank Gault, president of the State Board of Agriculture, that from \$50 to \$112 an acre was realized from peanuts planted in that county last year. Mr. Gault stated that recently a carload of peanuts sold at Antlers for \$1.60 a bushel.

WOMAN PRESIDENT NAMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

WILMINGTON, N. C.—A woman, Miss Julia A. Thorn of Asheboro, N. C., has been elected president of the North Carolina Forestry Association. The part of women in after-war reconstruction was discussed at the convention. This, in part, activated the committee in naming a woman for the presidency.

F. J. HENRY IN KANSAS CITY

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Francis J. Henry, counsel of the Federal Trade Commission, arrived from Omaha today to open hearings upon the activities of the packers as they pertained to the plants at Kansas City and St. Joseph, Mo.; Ft. Worth, Tex., and Oklahoma City, Okla.

NO CABARETS IN LIQUOR PLACES

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Dancing and cabaret entertainment in places in Philadelphia where liquor is sold will no longer be permitted.

"By acting as we have," said Jon-

PROFESSOR SCOTT NEARING INDICTED

Federal Grand Jury Also Presents Bill Against the American Socialist Society

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Prof. Scott Nearing, formerly of the University of Pennsylvania and of Toledo University, was indicted today by the federal grand jury on the charge of violating the espionage act. The American Socialist Society with which he is connected, was indicted on the same charge, both being accused of distributing a pamphlet entitled, "The Great Madness."

Scott Nearing has been active as a publicist opposed to the war and a peace advocate for more than a year. He resigned from the chair of economics at Toledo University in March, 1917, because, he complained, his work was being interfered with by persons who favored war between the United States and Germany. When the People's Council, a so-called pacifist organization, was formed in Chicago last September, he was made a member of the executive committee. A few days later his Toledo home was raided by Federal agents in search of literature advocating conscription.

At a assembly of Socialists here in Philadelphia called for the purpose of formulating a "peace program," Professor Nearing was one of the speakers. It was at his instance that James H. Maurer, president of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor, was chosen a delegate to an interallied labor congress which the delegates said was to be held in England next month.

AMENDMENT BLOCKED IN NEW YORK STATE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

ALBANY, N. Y.—Friends of the prohibition amendment to the federal Constitution were able to muster but 24 votes in the State Senate after four hours of exciting debate. Twenty-six votes would have passed the amendment, so that the drys were two votes short of the necessary majority to ratify it. This disposed of the question, it is declared, for another year, as the Assembly has already defeated the measure.

Prohibition will now, in the opinion of the politician, be the leading issue in the state campaign the prediction being that every candidate for state office, including 51 senators and 150 assemblymen, will be asked to go on record during the campaign for or against the federal amendment.

SPEEDING UP OF ALL WORK ADVOCATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

LEWISTON, Me.—Criticism of the nation for not preparing for the war and of the Administration for "spreading one-horsepower men over five-horsepower jobs," and for the Garfield Monday closing order, which he termed a calamity, were contained in the address of Louis A. Jack of Lisbon Falls, president of the Maine State Board of Trade at its semi-annual meeting today.

"Every manufacturing enterprise should be speeded up to the limit," he said, "and state ownership of water powers is the only solution of that question. America is in the war to win and inefficiency should not be tolerated; the best men should be selected even though they be strangers in political blood."

POWER OVER PRIVATE PROPERTY

WASHINGTON, D. C.—At the request of the War Department, Senator G. E. Chamberlain, chairman of the Senate Military Committee, today introduced a bill, forwarded by acting Secretary Crowell, giving the President power to take over private property of all kinds deemed necessary during the war.

RED CROSS MISSION SAFE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The American Red Cross Mission to Rumania which fled from Jassy to Odessa to escape the advancing German armies, has arrived at Moscow. The party, headed by Henry W. Anderson of Richmond, Va., consists of 28 members.

SUPPLIES FOR THE ALLIES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Substitutes for wheat are going to Europe in increasing quantities as the need there for foodstuffs becomes more acute and the usual breadstuffs supplies decline. Sugar exports from the United States have been stopped by direct shipment from Cuba and Porto Rico.

WESTERN UNION NOTICE

BOSTON, Mass.—The Western Union Telegraph Company makes the following announcement: "HAYTI—Cable to Port-au-Prince repaired restoring normal route to that point."

FILENE'S

\$1.50 spring gloves—here

now just as in the past

FILENE VALUES—Imported oversize lambskin gloves—black, tan, brown, gray, white, \$1.50.

FILENE VALUES—Imported oversize lambskin gloves, white with heavy black rows on back, black with white, \$1.50.

FILENE VALUES—Washable capeskin gloves, pique sewn. Sand, pearl white, tan, gray, \$1.50.

FILENE VALUES—White washable pique-sewn capeskin gloves. The same old customary quality, \$1.50.

FILENE VALUES—Lambskin gloves at \$1.50.

(Filene's—mail orders filled—street floor)

WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER—BOSTON

campaign to float the next Liberty Loan in the United States appears from information that has reached the military authorities as to their willingness to go to the States to take part in the campaign. A wire has been received from Ottawa asking that several returned soldiers be recommended to take part in the campaign, and that the men who have been wounded in action should be recommended.

ATLANTIC SUN CREW LANDED IN SCOTLAND

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Nine men from this city and vicinity are members of the crew of the American steamship Atlantic Sun, torpedoed and sunk on the coast of England on Monday. Forty-nine of the crew were landed in Scotland. The Atlantic Sun carried a cargo of lubricating oil and since the beginning of the war had made 25 voyages to Europe with cargoes of oil. She was commanded by Capt. W. K. Miller of Birdsboro, Pa., who was making his first voyage, and was owned by the Sun Oil Company of this city.

"MARQUIS" PLEADS GUILTY OF THEFT

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Prof. Scott Nearing, formerly of the University of Pennsylvania and of Toledo University, was indicted today by the federal grand jury on the charge of violating the espionage act. The American Socialist Society with which he is connected, was indicted on the same charge, both being accused of distributing a pamphlet entitled, "The Great Madness."

Scott Nearing has been active as a publicist opposed to the war and a peace advocate for more than a year.

He resigned from the chair of economics at Toledo University in March, 19

DECLINE OF GERMAN MORALITY CHARGED

German Writers Deplore Fraud and Laxity in Economic and Public Life of Country — Minister Admits Evil

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam)—Complaints of the decline of the morality of the nation are becoming more and more frequent in Germany. At first the criticism was directed to the great increase of disorderliness among young people, which was largely attributed to the absence of so many fathers of families at the front, and to other war conditions. Latterly, however, attention has been directed to other aspects of the question, and articles, not confined to the press of any one party, have appeared pointing out that, in addition to the spectacle of selfishness and complete lack of patriotism presented by the vast amount of profiteering and speculation in foodstuffs and other commodities during the war, there is probably scarcely an individual in Germany today who has not rendered himself liable to criminal prosecution for contravention of one or other of the multitude of official regulations. The frank admissions of the now famous memorandum of the burgomaster of Neukölln are cited as evidence of the manner in which even public bodies deliberately exceed such regulations as those fixing maximum prices for various commodities, and this system of evading regulations has led in turn, it is declared, to a system of bribery which extends to official, as well as to commercial circles, while the general decline of both public and private morality is evidenced by the now frequent theft of foodstuffs and other articles sent by post, and the fact that a goods wagon cannot be left for a day on a siding without being pillaged.

One such article as this appeared recently in Herr Naumann's paper *Die Hilfe*, under the signature of Heinz Pottphof, and read in part as follows: "The warning of the Prussian Minister of Commerce that the war must not be used for the purpose of exploitation has been unsuccessful. The war is universally exploited. So universally that a very worthy and respected merchant has dared to remark: 'He who does not become rich in this war does not deserve to have experienced it.' When munition firms and other army purveyors, sugar factories, breweries, dealers in foodstuffs of all kinds pay dividends of 20, 30, and 50 per cent and more, when they double and treble their capital, and present their shareholders with more shares merely in order to prevent the dividends rising higher, that is war profiteering, no matter how necessary and useful the goods supplied, and no matter whether some firms' profits do not exceed the limit fixed by the Federal Council. Until that is universally recognized, no change is possible. Laws alone cannot effect a change. On the contrary, the multitude of self-contradictory regulations has had the fatal effect of undermining respect for the law. . . . At the present moment there is no one in Germany amenable to punishment who could not be imprisoned for contravening some war regulation or another. What a state of affairs! The effects of it will be felt for generations after the conclusion of peace. The evil has eaten deeper, however. The lust for gain, which ruthlessly places private interest before the good of the community, is by no means limited to employers in agriculture, industry, trade, and commerce, but has also infected other classes which have not hitherto been accustomed to think on 'capitalist' lines. Employees and workpeople see what profits are made from their work. They also see how war profits are made, by what means millions are obtained from the Empire; and they partially follow the example of their 'betters,' not only by means of demanding higher wages, but also, which is worse, by making use of crooked methods. The chief of these is bribery, whether in the guise of tips, or the making of permanent provision for people, or allowing them a share in the profits, and so on. In wide circles of our economic life this bribing of employees has long since become a recognized method of doing business, without which neither an order nor a delivery of goods can be obtained. A second method is that of embezzlement and theft. I will not go so far as to assert that both are already recognized as customary, but every one can see that respect for the property of others has been very seriously undermined. If a wagon remains unguarded in the street or on the railway for only a short time it is certain to be half emptied."

The worst of it is that both abuses have penetrated the bureaucracy. Who is surprised now when things sent through the post are 'lost,' or reach their destination with only half their contents? The war has necessitated the abolition of the former sharp distinction between the rulers and the ruled. Numerous private individuals have been intrusted with tasks of public administration and public officials have much more to do with economic matters than previously. This change has led to a decline in official morality also. Again I would expressly emphasize that I am not speaking generally, and above all do not wish to attach a stigma to the professional official. It is the supervisory staff which has not resisted the temptation to exploit the war, and there is no object in closing our eyes to facts.

One such fact is that the employer who wants an official order, who is



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph by Hugh Cecil

Mrs. Burleigh Leach

THE WOMEN'S ARMY AUXILIARY CORPS

Mrs. Burleigh Leach, New Controller-in-Chief of Great British Movement, Gives Her Views on Administration

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—The war has given every one the chance to do his or her bit. The Women's Army Auxiliary Corps, the Waacs, as the French first dubbed them, and as they are now popularly known on both sides of the Channel, have been the means of enabling the great reserve of energy, capacity and patriotism of British women to become a factor in the winning of the war for justice and freedom. The success of the organization, the story of its development, of how it first triumphed over conservatism and prejudice at home in Great Britain and then abroad in France; how its activities, its opportunities for service have widened, and what high opinions the women have won for themselves from those competent to form an opinion, is all well known.

Mrs. Burleigh Leach was asked if she would like to make any statement regarding the scandalous rumors which have been set in motion about the Women's Army in France. Very characteristically she said: "The fact is, that the cases of women having been sent home for reasons of misconduct abroad are so few—they can be counted on the fingers of one hand—that people simply won't believe it. They think we are too good to be true." Mrs. Burleigh Leach added with a laugh, "but they have got to learn to know otherwise." And, with a promise of news of the women in France for The Christian Science Monitor at the close of her tour of inspection, the interview, in a quiet, spacious room in Devonshire House, with the controller-in-chief of the W. A. A. C. terminated.

CANNED MEAT PRICES
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—The Food Controller has made an order fixing maximum prices for the sale of canned meats, subject to certain conditions. The maximum prices applicable on the occasion of any sale other than retail sales are fixed on the basis that the containers are labeled and lacquered or painted and that the goods are delivered ex warehouse. Where the goods are not sold on these terms a corresponding adjustment shall be made in the price. No additional charge shall be made for containers or for cases or other packages. On the occasion of a retail sale no additional charge shall be made for giving credit or making delivery. When any contract, existing on Feb. 14, 1918, for the sale of any canned meats, provides for the payment of a price exceeding the permitted maximum price, the contract shall stand so far as concerns canned meats delivered before Feb. 14, 1918, but shall, unless the Food Controller otherwise directs, be avoided so far as concerns canned meats agreed to be sold above the permitted maximum price which have not been so delivered.

POLAR MEDAL AND CLASP AWARDS
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—The King has recently approved the granting of the Silver Polar Medal and Clasp inscribed "Antarctic Expedition 1914-16" to a number of members of the Imperial Trans-Antarctic Expedition, 1914-16, including Sir Ernest Shackleton, C. V. O. (clasp only), Lieut.-Commander F. A. Worsley, R. N. R., R. D. S. O. and 16 others of the Endurance party, and 15 members of the Aurora party. Six members of the Endurance party receive the medal in bronze, as do five members of the Aurora party.

It is quite safe to prophesy that the new controller-in-chief will make a success of the appointment. One only need talk to her a few minutes to feel the warmth and cheerful hopefulness of her point of view. There is nothing of red tape officialdom here, but a sympathetic reaching to the core and essentials of a situation, and a kindness and compassion which should indeed make for wise judgment and far-reaching beneficial influence in her control of the women's army.

Her first intention on taking up this work is to get immediately into personal touch with the women just where they are at their work both in England and in France. "I intend, as soon as I possibly can," Mrs. Burleigh Leach said to The Christian Science Monitor representative, "to get among them and explain the attitude which should exist in the administrators toward the women. I think that in some cases there has been a tendency on the part of the administrators (the women officers of the W. A. A. C.) to rely on the prestige and dignity which their uniform bestows on them, instead of winning the affection of the

people. The censorship is making the same havoc in the mental realm as the unbridled lust for money is making in the economic realm. The systematic misleading of public opinion by the censorship will one day avenge itself in the most terrible manner on the mental development of the nation.

The censorship escapes being utterly unendurable only thanks to the fact that it has of itself produced a natural reaction in the shape of an underground literature, and has thus opened a small ventilation hole for historical veracity in Germany."

women, and in that way leading them to see that the work is worth doing for its own sake and for the great cause which they have enlisted to support."

Mrs. Burleigh Leach regards every woman as a possible cooperator in the work. She makes no hard and fast rules as to who, by their previous opportunities and achievements, are fit or not fit. A woman may have had a professional training and have excelled in her own particular line, and yet may prove to be totally unfit to lead women. On the other hand, women whose circumstances have not led them into the adoption of any set line of work, who are what are termed in the labor market 'unskilled,' may quite well turn out to have just that knack which will make splendid administrators of them. While saying this, Mrs. Leach perfectly recognizes that the opposite is just as likely to be the case, that the idler before the war may prove the incompetent during the war, and the woman with years of professional experience, a very rock and stand-by in the storm—her position is simply this, "You cannot tell until you try," and, "Let everybody try, it will be soon enough to say no good, when anybody proves themselves so." Even then there is something about Mrs. Burleigh Leach which makes one tolerably certain that that crestfallen "Waac" would be given another opportunity somewhere and somehow.

"I can tell you," she said, after having remarked on the wonderfully rapid growth of the movement, a growth which had made it impossible for as strict a control to be kept on the choice of the administrators as could have been wished, "that the way in which this work has brought out the qualities of the women engaged in it, has amazed me. It is a bundled up of character, and the material of which the women's army is made is such as only to need tactful sympathetic leadership to bring out the highest qualities of loyalty to their work and to those under whose authority they accomplish it."

Mrs. Burleigh Leach was asked if she would like to make any statement regarding the scandalous rumors which have been set in motion about the Women's Army in France. Very characteristically she said: "The fact is, that the cases of women having been sent home for reasons of misconduct abroad are so few—they can be counted on the fingers of one hand—that people simply won't believe it. They think we are too good to be true." Mrs. Burleigh Leach added with a laugh, "but they have got to learn to know otherwise." And, with a promise of news of the women in France for The Christian Science Monitor at the close of her tour of inspection, the interview, in a quiet, spacious room in Devonshire House, with the controller-in-chief of the W. A. A. C. terminated.

In rereading some of your letters I came across something I must have missed before, where you say: "Don't you sometimes wish you were back in the Aye camp?" Be honest now." I shall, and it is true when I say that if today someone offered me a secure \$20,000-a-year position in the United States, and if I were perfectly free to leave the army, I would not hesitate a moment in turning down the offer. No, dearest mother and father, there's something a great deal bigger than personal comfort and safety and affections concerned. I have had a big awakening over here, and I would not be anywhere else in the world just now, had I the choice. It is patriotism, yet it is more than patriotism; it is pride, yet it is far more than pride. There is something at stake in this war bigger than the fate of a nation, even our own; it is a supreme test of might against right, and in the face of it all personal considerations must be swept aside. The one great good of the war is that it is teaching us as individuals, and I hope as a nation, the value of self-sacrifice; and I feel only pity for those who can not attain it. I am fighting in it in the hope that my son—should I be so fortunate as to have one—shall not have to fight in another one, and I want to be able to tell him that in the Great War I was in the firing line, not safe back home training reserves. I firmly believe that every man who is fit to be in the firing line should be there, regardless of any personal considerations. Do not blind yourselves to the one great fact: it is our war over here as much or more than it would be on our own coasts, and we are fighting, not only for America, but for the very rock foundations of civilization and liberty. Under the circumstances, my frank and fervent opinion is that any man who honestly wants to stay in America in a draft camp when he is eligible and fitted to be over here is a coward or worse—this is, of course, no disparagement to the ones allotted to do so. Lord knows, I hate fighting and I hate war, the more so since I have seen some of its work, but I remember, and we all must remember, this—if a premature peace is made, or a peace which does not in every detail satisfy our war aims and crush German militarism forever—we have failed, and the whole thing will come back again!

This is a pretty stiff tirade, I grant you, but I am making it purposely

LETTERS

Why the American Fights
To The Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

I am inclosing to you a letter from an American soldier on the French front believing that you will find his point of view well worth offering to your many readers. His letter follows:

Somewhere in France, February, 1918.

The Russian peace is about as unpleasant an example of "Might makes right," as I ever care to see. It is, of course, disgraceful, but rather inevitable, considering the anarchy in Russia. It means, of course, all the more work for us, for it gives Germany a new pride of power, a new and boundless food supply, new gold currency, takes away the eastern obstacle, and enables Germany to put many more troops in the west, etc. Moreover, we must now not only beat the Germans sufficiently to get our own war aims satisfied, but we must also beat them so thoroughly as to break up absolutely the results of this nefarious peace, not because Russia deserves it—she doesn't deserve anything—but because we can not, for the sake of future peace, let Germany keep such ill-gotten spoils. On the surface, it's hardly encouraging, but it's got to be "Heads up and win the war" with us every minute, and we'll pull through. It won't be easy, and it may take a long time, but we have to do it—there is no choice. One comes to realize over here—very poignantly—what German domination would mean—our only alternative—and it is unthinkable. I have already seen and heard things one can not well discuss, but do try to help make people realize at home that this war means everything, absolutely everything that is worth while, and we've got to win it! I can not make it two strong as I can, for I want to impress you with the absolute necessity of putting all thoughts of personal desires aside till the war is won. After the success, we shall reap the fruits, but first must come the success. Don't think for a moment that I don't appreciate how pleasant it would be to be near you all in America, but the very fact that I do appreciate it makes me all the more glad I am over here.

So you see, it's a case of "carry on" with determination, and never allowing discouragement to creep in, for then we'll win the war by the only way that can impress the Germans, military victory, and then—well, then I'll be glad to get home.

SOLDIER'S FRIEND.

DURATION OF THE TRANSITION PERIOD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam)—In the course of a series of articles on "Reconstruction," by Georg Bernard, appearing in *Plutus*, he makes the following remarks as to the probable duration of the so-called "Transition Period" after the war:

"I have never understood how persons occupying a prominent position in public life, in speaking of the transition period, could allow themselves to fix its duration off-hand at one, two, or at the outside three years. My own opinion is that it will be by no means so brief.

On the contrary, after the terrible convulsions of the war period, there is every reason to expect that the period of transition will last very much longer than this. Should we be so fortunate as to finish the war by this spring, it will have lasted altogether something under four years. But these four years in the extent of the dislocation which they have produced, are to be compared only to former wars which have lasted for decades. I am not speaking of what is ordinarily called dislocation of values. But I have in view, the fact that at the call of military duty millions of men in all the belligerent states were thrown out of their proper employments; that this war has drawn into its vortex the most distant colonies, that the submarine warfare has disturbed communications between all parts of the globe, and that none of the belligerent countries has been able to repair, even partially, the wastage in its stocks of material.

"Besides all this, there are the important facts that the production of raw material has everywhere been hampered, that financial relations have been dislocated, and that the exchanges of almost all countries have been shifted from their parity, those of the belligerent countries in a downward and of the neutral countries in an upward direction. Perhaps it will never be possible to restore certain relations of an economic nature as they were in the past. What is certain is that the creation of anything like a position of equilibrium will take at least a decade, and probably much more. Anyone who seriously faces the actual situation must be prepared to see a system of transitional economy established for a period of at least 10 to 15 years. And the abolition of state control and intervention is not to be thought of before that date."

HEAVY LIQUOR SHIPMENTS
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

MONTRÉAL, Que.—The Rev. Dr. Dickie, presiding at the closing exercises of the Montreal Technical Institute, said that the reason for the regrettable early closing was the lack of financial support. Walter G. Mitchell, Provincial Treasurer, said the Government had spent \$12,415,000 on education in the last year. If it had not done all that some educational bodies could desire, it should be observed that the Government had had to aid from \$300 to 400 charities, and had given \$250,000 more for the encouragement of farming in the last year. Mr. Mitchell said that 13,795 pupils were attending technical schools in the Province now. The Government recognized that no branch of public work was more important than providing education for youth.

SHIPLYARD LABOR TROUBLES PASSING

Conditions Greatly Improved in Eastern Section of United States.—Workmen Coming to Oppose All Tactics of Delay

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Recent labor disturbances in eastern shipyards are on the way toward amicable settlement. The riveters and caulkers who walked out of the Baltimore yards on Tuesday have returned to their work. The only explanation offered for the walk-out was that a misunderstanding had existed.

Officials declare that the sentiment is growing more and more each day against strikes or anything which will tend to check the war preparations of the Government. It is noted that practically all of the strikes which have been staged have been at the instigation of local labor leaders, and not with the cognizance of the national leaders of the same organizations. National labor leaders declare that as far as their power goes nothing will be countenanced in the way of obstruction tactics.

The Wage Adjustment Board of the Shipping Board is endeavoring equitably to adjust the wages and hours of the men. In many cases satisfaction has been expressed with the findings of the board. The only disaffected elements, it is said, are in small numbers. Even the ship carpenters appear to be willing to accept the standard of fairness agreed upon by the Government in connection with heads of the various organizations, in spite of the stubborn attitude of their so-called chief, W. S. Hutchison. As regards the labor situation, it may be safely said, if the opinions of those most intimately connected with the labor situation can be accepted as being indicative of the true state of affairs, that there is more room for optimism now than at any time since the Government began building ships.

TECHNICAL INSTITUTE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

MONTRÉAL, Que.—The Rev. Dr. Dickie, presiding at the closing exercises of the Montreal Technical Institute, said that the reason for the regrettable early closing was the lack of financial support. Walter G. Mitchell, Provincial Treasurer, said the Government had spent \$12,415,000 on education in the last year. If it had not done all that some educational bodies could desire, it should be observed that the Government had had to aid from \$300 to 400 charities, and had given \$250,000 more for the encouragement of farming in the last year. Mr. Mitchell said that 13,795 pupils were attending technical schools in the Province now. The Government recognized that no branch of public work was more important than providing education for youth.

YALE

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RETURNING Spring now brings fresh Hanan styles. Dainty, airy, pretty; tempting feet out of high winter boots. You find them fairly bursting from their boxes, eager to be enjoyed, in Hanan Stores in ten cities. And in many agencies. New stalwart, sturdy styles for men as well; shoes with the Hanan character men appreciate.

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GERMANS STIRRED OVER REVELATIONS

Vice-Chancellor Claims Prince Lichnowsky's Memorandum Showed Striking Veneration for Foreign Diplomatists

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—Prince Lichnowsky, the German Ambassador to Great Britain at the outbreak of the war, did not clearly understand the course of events after the assassination of Archduke Francis Ferdinand, Frederick von Payer, the Vice-Chancellor, explained to the Reichstag during a discussion of the revelation made by the Prince in which he criticized Germany's foreign policy. The Prince has resigned his rank and expressed regret.

"The memorandum of Prince Lichnowsky," said the Vice-Chancellor, "was permeated by a striking veneration for foreign diplomats, especially British, and by an equally striking irritation against almost all German statesmen. The result was that he was regarded frequently by Germany's most zealous enemies as their best friend because they were personally on good terms with him."

"The fact, as he admits, that he attached at first no great importance to the assassination of the Austrian heir apparent and was displeased with his situation, judged otherwise in Berlin, makes plain that he had no clear judgment for the events that followed and their import."

Turning to the attempt of the Prince to put the blame for the war on Germany the Vice-Chancellor said:

"The German Government did not reject all Great Britain's mediation proposals. Sir Edward Grey's last mediation proposal was very urgently supported in Vienna by Berlin."

Prince Lichnowsky, he added, had declared that the memorandum written in August, 1916, was prepared without documentary material and was intended for the family archives.

Von Stumm, Undersecretary of Foreign Affairs, discussing the memorandum, declared:

"Prince Lichnowsky's strong optimism with reference to German and British relations frequently failed to coincide with the views of the German Foreign Office. When his hopes of an Anglo-German understanding were destroyed by the war, he returned to Germany greatly excited and did not restrain his criticism of the German policy. His excitement increased when the German press attacked him. These circumstances must be considered in gauging the value of the Prince's memorandum."

The debate was resumed on the Russo-German peace treaty. Dr. Gustav Stresemann, National Liberal, eulogized the policy of peace which he said, the Emperor had always pursued. He deplored that, while Great Britain oppressed neutral countries and Germany spared them, Germany's circle of friends was not increased. He regretted the renunciation of a Russian war indemnity.

Dr. Stresemann interpreted the Chancellor's words, in which he put the responsibility for the coming battles on the enemy, as meaning that the enemy would also bear the responsibility for the change in the German policy regarding territorial questions and war indemnities.

This was loudly applauded by the Right and the National Liberals.

Count von Westarp, Conservative, said:

"We demanded in the peace treaties no war indemnity and we have obtained only small economic advantages. This procedure should not be followed in the coming peace treaties. A heavy war indemnity ought to be imposed on Russia."

A war credit of 15,000,000,000 marks was brought before the Reichstag for the first reading. Count von Roedern, secretary of the imperial treasury, said Germany's monthly war costs had increased from 2,000,000,000 marks in the winter of 1915-16 to 3,750,000,000 in the last five months, owing to the increased supply of necessities of war. He gave the total cost of the war as 550,000,000,000 marks, of which he said the Entente had expended 370,000,000,000.

Germany's military successes, he said, had silenced the guns in the East, and the full power of the nation was now directed against the West. Germany's enemies there did not desire to hear anything about peace, he asserted, adding that she could not be vanquished by the catchwords of M. Clemenceau and Mr. Bonar Law. He continued:

"It is easy for President Wilson to thunder against so-called militarism. From the East and West his country is protected by oceans. His country is the strongest on the American continent and has no dangerous neighbors, as have the Central Powers, which are in the heart of Europe, surrounded by formidable military powers."

The credit passed both first and second reading without debate.

BRITISH SHIP LOSSES FOR WEEK TOTAL 17

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The Admiralty reports the loss by mine or submarine of 17 British merchantmen in the week ending March 16. Of these, 11 were 1600 tons or over, and six under that tonnage. Two fishing vessels were lost and 11 merchantmen were unsuccessfully attacked. The arrivals of ships at British ports for the week were 2098 and the sailings 2317.

Figures compiled from British Admiralty statements show the weekly average of unrestricted German submarine activities against British shipping, exclusive of fishing craft, for the

first six months after Feb. 25 to be: Arrivals and departures, 5260; number of vessels sunk, 26; per cent sunk 51; beat off attacks, 17. The weekly result, beginning with the second six months, is as follows:

Week	Arrivals and Vessels	% Beat off		
	Ending	Departures	Sunk	Sunk Attacks
Sept. 26...	5,200	25	47	9
Sept. 2...	5,115	23	47	9
Sept. 9...	5,612	18	32	13
Sept. 16...	5,432	28	51	6
Sept. 23...	5,466	15	27	10
Sept. 30...	5,422	13	24	15
Oct. 7...	5,151	16	31	11
Oct. 14...	4,218	18	42	7
Oct. 21...	5,087	25	47	7
Oct. 28...	4,699	11	31	6
Nov. 4...	4,763	13	22	6
Nov. 11...	4,422	6	13	5
Nov. 18...	4,994	17	34	6
Nov. 25...	4,180	21	50	8
Dec. 2...	4,307	17	39	6
Dec. 9...	4,810	21	43	11
Dec. 16...	4,450	17	34	9
Dec. 23...	4,771	12	25	11
Dec. 30...	4,185	21	52	9
Jan. 6...	4,239	21	48	11
Jan. 12...	4,290	8	18	6
Jan. 19...	4,497	8	18	6
Jan. 26...	4,651	15	32	6
Feb. 2...	4,712	15	32	13
Feb. 9...	4,676	19	41	11
Feb. 16...	4,157	15	32	11
Feb. 23...	4,762	18	39	6
Mar. 2...	4,224	18	43	6
Mar. 9...	4,108	18	44	8
Mar. 16...	4,415	17	39	11

DAVID R. FRANCIS' MESSAGE TO RUSSIA

(Continued from page one) ganized resistance to the German invasion.

"If the Russian people will be brave and patriotic, will lay aside temporarily their political difference and be resolute, firm and united, they will be able to drive the enemy from the borders and procure, therefore, at the end of 1918, an enduring peace for themselves and the world."

MOSCOW, Russia (Tuesday)—(By the Associated Press)—Leon Trotsky's reply to the Allies' inquiries concerning reports that the Bolsheviks had armed thousands of German and Australian war prisoners in Siberia, who now threaten the Trans-Siberian railway, was, "Send trained officers and investigate. I will give you a train."

The offer was accepted, and tonight Capt. William R. Webster and Capt. W. L. Hicks left for Irkutsk, Tchita, and other points where the Germans are reported to be provided with rifles, field pieces and ammunition.

The Bolshevik papers charge that the reports of the menace of armed German and Austrian prisoners in Siberia is part of the German propaganda to discredit the Soviet Government and encourage Japanese intervention.

Mr. Trotsky also has asked the American military mission for 10 American officers to assist him as inspectors in organizing and training a new volunteer army and has requested the services of American railway engineers and transportation experts to assist in the reorganization of the railways. He has also asked for American railway equipment in the way of locomotives and cars.

The Siberian Question
By United Press

PETROGRAD, Russia (Thursday)—A Russian Telegraph Agency dispatch from Vladivostok describes a meeting in Peking on March 16, said to have been attended by Mr. Putloff, Mr. Guchkov (War Minister in the Kerensky Government), Admiral Kolchak and Chinese and Japanese generals. The Japanese representatives are said to have declared that the entire anti-Bolshevik portion of Russia is demanding allied occupation of Siberia, as far westward as Irkutsk, promising to supply the necessary forces.

The head of the Admiralty emphasized the importance of the gradual withdrawal of men from the army for the shipyards, so that the army should not be impaired and men might be replaced by efficient substitutes. The yards were gradually getting from the army all the skilled and semi-skilled shipyard men, he said, but there was still a considerable deficiency in the requirements of the shipyards which must be filled by newly trained men, by dilation and by grading up.

The output of repair work, continued Sir Eric, had increased in February, 1918, as compared with August, 1917, by 80 per cent; 10 times more naval craft were docked for repairs in the last quarter of last year than in peace time, and more than 3000 ships were dealt with in that period. The men employed might have produced 500,000 tons of merchant shipping if they had been engaged in building.

The three main factors in the building problem, said the speaker, were: First, patrol and other craft to destroy submarines and safeguard ships at sea; second, salvage and repair work; third, the building of new merchant ships.

The Japanese admitted that the disappointing results for the January and February building gave justifiable cause for anxiety. He denied the charge that the Admiralty was an unscrupulous godmother to merchant shipping. The naval service, he declared, had often subordinated its interests to merchant shipping.

"We have no illusions regarding the attitude of the European bourgeoisie. We need an army for war against the whole of capitalist, imperialist Europe. Our army was destroyed in three years of war—unable to withstand the effects of war with armies of other developed countries."

Wilson Attitude Praised
LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Under the heading "The Washington Leader" The Daily News devotes an editorial of a column to praise of President Wilson for standing by the Russian revolution.

"It is the duty of the Allies to show the same tendency," says the newspaper. It contends that the Allies should be grateful to President Wilson for the sagacity he has shown regarding intervention by Japan, and denounces those who have called for an intervention. It continues:

"There are interests to be preserved which call for action by the Allies, but it must be action taken with the full consent of the Russian Government and with the single idea of protecting all that concerns the rights and future liberty of the Russian peoples. The lead which Mr. Wilson has given in this critical and delicate matter has been of incalculable service. He has kept his mind above considerations of momentary expediency and fixed on permanent ideals which should alone govern the action taken. Japan has respected this loyalty to principle."

SIR ERIC GEDDES GIVES REVIEW OF WORLD'S SHIPPING

(Continued from page one)

the First Lord said that with a view to giving the public complete confidence, Lord Pirrie, who had secured enormously the best building results, had been appointed Controller-General of mercantile shipbuilding under the First Lord, but not under the Admiralty Board, and with direct access to the War Cabinet.

LONDON, England (Thursday)—One of the most important statements recently made to the country was the speech delivered in the House of Commons on Wednesday, by Sir Eric Campbell Geddes, First Lord of the Admiralty. He appealed the demand, which has become general of late, that the country should be told the exact amount of the shipping losses, and he also announced the appointment of Great Britain's foremost builder, Lord Pirrie, as Controller-General of merchant shipbuilding.

Figures on the shipping output and tonnage losses of Great Britain would be published regularly hereafter, it was announced by Sir Eric, during the debate on the navy shipbuilding bill. It would not be in the national interest, however, to give the tonnage of losses up to date, he added.

The total allied and neutral tonnage was now 42,000,000, he continued, largely due to new construction by the United States and the seizure of German ships.

The output of new tonnage, he continued, was very low in 1915, and reached its lowest point in 1916. This decline had been coincident with the increased output of munitions. Before the intensified submarine war began Great Britain was 1,300,000 tons behind.

At the present time, he continued, 47 shipyards with 209 berths were engaged on ocean-going merchant vessels.

The shipyard work was completely disorganized during the first two years of the war from various causes, he explained, but nevertheless there had been an enormous accomplishment by the shipbuilding industry.

It was well within the capacity of the allied yards, he declared, to make good the world's losses if given an adequate supply of men and material. British shipping had suffered the most, he pointed out, but the British had contributed the greatest naval effort of the Allies and had sustained the greatest attack, and should not bemoan their scars.

His figures on the world's tonnage were reached after deducing lake craft and a considerable amount of small craft. His figures on the tonnage sunk included vessels damaged and ultimately abandoned. The figures on losses included those due both to enemy action and marine risks.

The head of the Admiralty emphasized the importance of the gradual withdrawal of men from the army for the shipyards, so that the army should not be impaired and men might be replaced by efficient substitutes.

The yards were gradually getting from the army all the skilled and semi-skilled shipyard men, he said, but there was still a considerable deficiency in the requirements of the shipyards which must be filled by newly trained men, by dilation and by grading up.

The output of repair work, continued Sir Eric, had increased in February, 1918, as compared with August, 1917, by 80 per cent; 10 times more naval craft were docked for repairs in the last quarter of last year than in peace time, and more than 3000 ships were dealt with in that period. The men employed might have produced 500,000 tons of merchant shipping if they had been engaged in building.

The three main factors in the building problem, said the speaker, were: First, patrol and other craft to destroy submarines and safeguard ships at sea; second, salvage and repair work; third, the building of new merchant ships.

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The Prime Minister accepted the criticisms as helpful, summoning the employers and men to close the gap between building and sinkings by an extra 120,000 tons per month or less, while Mr. Asquith welcomed the disclosure of tonnage losses. The losses are to be given out quarterly in the future, slightly in arrears.

The delay in the output for January and February was largely due to

LEONORA CASE IS HEARD IN BRITAIN

Sir Frederick Smith Regards Case as One of Most Important in History of International Law — Condemnation Urged

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—"Probably no more important case has been tried by any prize court in the history of international law," was Sir Frederick Smith's estimate yesterday of the Leonora case when it was resumed in the Prize Court. The Crown asked for condemnation of half a dozen Dutch and Swedish ships and their cargoes of Belgian coal, destined for Sweden, and the claimants challenged the validity of the order-in-council which, as a reprisal for the unrestricted U-boat war, required neutral vessels to put into British ports for examination, thereby subjecting them to such danger and inconvenience, they claimed, as fully entitled them to compensation at any rate.

The attorney-general, replying to the opposing counsel's statements, said their citations from old text-books were ludicrous, their writers never having conceived such lawlessness as the U-boat warfare. Compensation would simply play into Germany's hands. The vessels would come over under German protection, with compensation in view, and thus would be established an understanding with Germany which they sought to prevent. The country and its security were menaced in the Napoleonic wars with nothing in the least comparable to moral and legal anarchy with which this country was confronted today.

"Though the German representatives as well as our own had agreed," he said, "on certain acts to be illegal, Germany determined on a breach of every public law and principle of civilization to obtain their end by this means. This was a fact the British Government had seriously to consider in framing the order to prevent neutrals becoming satellites and creatures of the Central Powers to the Allies' destruction. There was inconvenience to neutrals, but it was the minimum of inconvenience. No such phenomenon or portent as the sink-at-sight policy has been encountered in the history of international law. To grant compensation would be to make a reprisal no reprisal at all."

GERMAN SHIPPING AFTER THE WAR

View Taken in German Shipping Circles of the Present Situation Is Expressed in an Article by Herr Huldermann

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam)—Herr B. Huldermann, a director of the Hamburg-American line, and a well-known writer on shipping matters, recently contributed to the *Hamburger Fremdenblatt* an article which constitutes the view taken in German shipping circles of the present situation as it affects themselves.

If we regard, the author writes in part, those ships still lying in neutral ports as ours, even then one-half of the German mercantile marine has been lost, while, if these ships, too, are looked upon as lost, the half becomes two-thirds, a loss which German shipowners must make good, and this restoration must take place under abnormal conditions as compared with those obtaining in the past.

There can be no question that the expenses of the new construction to be carried out after the conclusion of peace will be many times higher than the expenses of pre-war days, though at the moment, when any accurate survey of future prices of materials or of wages is impossible, we cannot estimate with any degree of certainty the prices which will prevail. It is here that the act for the reconstruction of the mercantile marine steps in and guarantees the shipping firms grants for construction expense, in order to bring the prices of shipbuilding to a comparatively normal level. But even as to this matter, as to the effect, that is, of the act, no very clear idea exists at the moment; in expert circles differences of opinion prevail with regard to various important points which can only be finally settled by the "Imperial Committee" which is contemplated in the act, but which has not yet held a meeting. In any case the shipping firms are agreed upon one point, viz., that the share of the building expenses which will fall upon them will be more rather than less than the original purchase price of the lost ships which they will have to replace.

This means, stated briefly, that the shipping firms will have to expend on reconstruction the same amount roughly of new capital as they expended some years ago on the ships lost during the war. Especially in the case of firms with ocean-going liners this amount will be very considerable, for it is precisely these firms which can show no war profits; so far as they have made any profits at all, these have been swallowed up by the continuous enormous working expenses of these large undertakings. The act, however, only provides compensation for these losses in so far as they are connected with the maintenance of ships lying in neutral harbors. In the same way the act does not, of course, provide any restitution of lost property which does not consist in loss of ships, or any compensation for any indirect war losses.

The objection will naturally enough be raised that the shipping firms would, with the new ships, receive property values far in excess of the value of the old ships, and as a proof of this contention reference is made to the enormous prices obtained by the sale of ships. In this matter one point is apt to be overlooked, viz., that the values obtaining today are of no importance to the shipping firms who have to reconstruct their business, and will find no place in the balance sheets or reckoning of profits since they acquire ships, not as an end per se, but as instruments for their business, and that, too, instruments lasting a long time, far longer indeed than the expected boom in freights after the war; and if these vessels are ever sold, the owners will no longer reap any advantage from the prices prevailing today.

There is then, however much we may twist and turn the matter, no getting away from the fact that—

(1) The shipping firms, if they want to make use of the act and obtain any compensation at all for their losses, must build in accordance with conditions obtaining today; and that (2) They must themselves supply considerable capital for these reconstructions, which will be entered in the ledger opposite a sum representing the book value of the lost ships together with, roughly, the original cost of the same.

Should the shipping firms be unwilling or unable to take up fresh capital, they must take the necessary funds from the same source as that from which they take the sums which enable them to write off the book values of the ships, viz., from the receipts of the business.

At the same time these receipts must also provide sums in payment for the considerable new constructions which were already contracted for at the outbreak of war, and which, in accordance with the act, may not be reckoned against the ships lost during the war. These new constructions are, it may be remarked by the way, in themselves capital, and, in one respect, no very welcome capital, especially so far as the yards might make the decision of the Imperial Court in matters of the delivery contracts prevented by the war applicable to these contracts as well. This decision tends toward declaring delivery permanently impossible, i.e., canceling the contract, if owing to the war the nature of the service to be performed wears an aspect quite different financially from that which it wore at the signing of the contract. This "financially" implies a very exhaustive examination of the facts in each individual case, but has not prevented the yards from drawing a general conclusion from that decision. This con-

cussion goes so far, indeed, that withdrawal from a contract of delivery is declared permissible, even when it is a matter of articles which, to the extent of three-quarters or more, are finished and paid for.

To return to the source from which the shipping firms are to meet all these claims, that is, the receipts of the business after the war, it follows from the reduced numbers of ships already mentioned and from the boulevardism of everything owing to the war, that those receipts will have to be obtained with half or only one-third of the former cargo-space and in a business which will be a mere fraction of what it was formerly, seeing that passenger traffic and export traffic is at first likely to be very considerably reduced. This leads us directly to the conclusion that, if the shipping firms are to attain such receipts as will enable them to reconstruct their businesses, the old standard of freights existing in peace time must not be applied after the war.

For the good of the community after the war two main tasks await the shipping firms—the one to arrive at a stage where they can earn as much as possible, the other to satisfy the national requirements in the shape of raw materials and foodstuffs with the most economical utilization of cargo-space, in other words, to perform their part in the work of transition economy. In this latter respect, as the result of lengthy negotiations, the shipping firms have declared themselves ready to place at the disposal of the Imperial Economy Office that organization which the office regards as indispensable and which could best be described as a "Cargo-Space Central Office," although the shipping firms are of opinion that they could best perform their task of utilizing cargo-space as fully as possible in order to convey to Germany what is most necessary and desirable, if they were independent and unrestricted by regulations of any kind.

As far as reconstruction goes, a sensible peace ought to provide the shipping firms with a recompense for the ships unfairly taken from them, destroyed or confiscated, just as our overseas trade is expecting compensation for the harm done to it. But the further prosperous development of the shipping firms depends on complete freedom for trade and intercourse and on the foundations for a reconstruction of world-transit being secured by the peace.

Unrestricted movement of trade and intercourse is, in individual cases, of extraordinary importance, especially if we have to give up the idea of restoring to its full extent the economic status quo in foreign countries. If we fail to do this many mainstays of our trade and our shipping abroad will, of course, be permanently lost, and we should have to create them anew. On the extent of these losses largely depends, in the circumstances, the profitable employment of our shipping, especially during the first few months. In a certain event the pledges which we hold must be the decisive factor for reconstruction, i.e., we dare not let them go until we have convinced ourselves that unrestricted intercourse is assured to us.

For the moment the most important demand of those interested in trade and intercourse appears to me to be in the direction of seeing that the treatment of economic problems in connection with any peace treaty is intrusted to the right hands. It would be a public scandal were the fulfillment of this demand to be hindered out of consideration for seniority or the like. Whether the school in which our official peace negotiators were educated was a suitable preparation for every situation with which they will now have to deal, the experiences we have had of this particular education gives us every reason to doubt.

On the dexterity of the negotiators depends, as is obvious, not merely a great deal, but everything, and accordingly the utmost care must be devoted to their selection. In this direction we must not forget that we are confronted by very complicated circumstances, and that the world in which we live is no longer that in which, for example, the Peace of Frankfort was concluded.

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ditional relations between Switzerland and Holland, including the rich Dutch colonial possessions, can be greatly extended after the war.

It must not be forgotten that to enable Swiss industries to meet the competition of the powerful commercial countries surrounding Switzerland, and to fight successfully against the invasion of products "Made in Germany," Switzerland must be in a position to obtain all the raw materials she needs in the most advantageous manner possible. And it is here that the highly important question of transportation arises. Every one knows that transportation by water for certain classes of merchandise is much the best and cheapest means, and that is especially the case with the material Switzerland chiefly needs.

It is precisely for these reasons that the great industrial countries are devoting more attention than ever before to the development of their waterways. Very soon after the beginning of the war, Germany and Austria-Hungary recognized the enormous importance and value of the Danube as a means of communication, and financiers, engineers, and business experts from both empires, have held numerous conferences on the question of linking up the Danube with the German waterways, and also with the great Vistula River. It is proposed to deepen and straighten out river channels and courses, to build canals which will connect different rivers, and to do everything possible to permit the passage of large vessels on these inland water routes. Much has already been done in this direction to improve the Rhine navigation from Basle—from the source of the river in Switzerland to its entry into the sea in Holland. Dutch barges sought with great facility to bring the raw materials which Switzerland needs, besides all kinds of foodstuffs from the rich colonies of the Netherlands: Coffee from Java, tea, rice, sugar, spices and other tropical and semi-tropical products. These barges would return laden with Swiss manufactures—laces, embroideries, condensed milk and chocolate, which would find a ready market in Holland and her colonies.

It is hardly necessary to insist upon the great importance of river navigation for Switzerland. Intelligent and farsighted business men have long been urging the necessity for steps in this direction, but it has been difficult to persuade the government and official authorities to take any action. It is implied that the federal railways have been opposing all these proposals, fearing the competition of rivers and canals, and desiring to maintain their monopoly of transportation. But this is the case the railway people are entirely in the wrong, for experience has shown that wherever a network of navigable waterways exists, railway instead of diminishing, has been given a greater impetus. It has taken the war, with the thousands of inconveniences it has brought in the realm of transportation, to convince these recalcitrants of their error. What economies in coal might not have been effected if certain commodities could have been brought by water instead of being restricted to the one means of transport—the railways! Water navigation would be an immense gain to Switzerland, and prove a tremendous aid secured today, those interests stand about as much chance as the proponents of President Wilson.

From henceforth, Siberia may be regarded as every day more and more promising for Germany. Japan is going in and will be assisted by the Chinese. The American railway engineers have gone up, the writer believes, to Harbin. But, he doubts their capacity to do anything much, in view of the fact that they are not professedly there in any other capacity than as railroad engineers, sent there to develop a railway and mining system in Russia for the benefit of certain interests in the United States and, so far as the Russians are concerned today, those interests stand about as much chance as the proponents of President Wilson.

Now, what are the actual facts?

Japan has a standing army of 244,000 men. Japan can mobilize 1,500,000 men by a tremendous effort and with some assistance in the matter of finance. With the object lesson of the Philippines Islands before her, Japan does not want to tackle the 50,000,000 or 60,000,000 of Russians in Siberia, nor the 400,000,000 of Chinese in China, and she has had about all she can manage in one-third of Manchuria during the last 12 years without wanting any more of it. Japan, it should be remembered, has not yet subdued Formosa. The fact is that Japan has been simply waiting and waiting for the last three months for the signal to move. The powers that be have simply declined to give Japan the right of way.

Now, however, a move is being made and public attention here is concentrated on the necessity of safeguarding the peace of the Far East against German influence and activity through Siberia. Even many leading men here see the possibilities of actual warfare on the Siberian frontier, and, not without reason. The Siberian railway from Omsk to Vladivostok is now harboring the advance guard of the German forces, and the German propaganda—full of promises for the Cossack, the peasant, the landlord and the Jew, has proved itself much more tempting than the promise of moral support and the encouragement contained in the messages and speeches of President Wilson.

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JAPAN AND RUSSIA IN RUSSIAN ISSUE

Japan's Resources Said to Have Been Exaggerated but Country "Is Going in and Will Be Assisted by the Chinese"

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Japan—Japan, popularly speaking, has waked up to the necessity for action, not against Russia but against the German in Russia. For the last six or eight months, many misstatements have appeared on this subject. An attempt has been made in certain quarters to persuade all the world that Japan, with an army of 2,500,000 men, has declined to give aid to the Allies on the eastern or the western front; that Japan has sent ships to land troops in Vladivostok; that Japan is seeking the annexation of Siberia; that Japan has taken Manchuria, and that all China is merely a piece of real estate in the eye of Japan.

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PUBLIC EDUCATION STUDY ADVOCATED

Massachusetts Commissioner Aims to Break Down the Barriers and Place System of United States on National Basis

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Formation by the United States Government of an agency, or authorization of one already formed, to study educational problems is advocated by Dr. Payson Smith, Commissioner of Education for Massachusetts, as a pressing need of public education in the United States.

Such an agency, Dr. Smith believes, should place before the nation "those problems which the states have not solved, or cannot solve. It can place national resources at the disposal of the state, that they may solve its, that is, the nation's problems. It can help to formulate, and give expression as of a common tongue to those common ideals and standards which must more clearly and definitely stand forth as marking the road education must take, if it is to lead to a common ground of thought and action, this great people which we now, more than ever before, must see as a nation."

"Our whole system of popular education is predicated on the theory that it is created for and is necessary to making our democratic experiment a success. Wherever education breaks down, whether by reason of poverty, neglect, or indifference, there democracy is in danger, and neither the nation nor the states may disregard the social and industrial causes creating inequality in the distribution of wealth and of educational problems. To those charged with a responsibility in education, it is a privilege to face this situation not only as it involves the local duty immediately at hand, but as it involves those larger relations in which we are all so inextricably bound."

"There are those who at once say, 'But that means sending our money away for the benefit of others.' It is the echo of the original individualist protesting the education of his neighbor's children at community cost. The protest stands only at the peril of national safety. As for myself, I am unable to think of the children of a community in other terms than as potential assets or liabilities of the state or the nation. If there are those of California or New York or Massachusetts; of Chicago, or Philadelphia, or Boston who say they do not propose to see their money thus disposed, then I reply, 'Whence comes that money?'

"Build a wall about your boundaries, check the flow of industry and commerce, and speedily you will discover that you are parts of states, and parts of a nation from whose fortunes—good or bad—you are inseparable. Let us understand, once for all, that education does not break down anywhere that the people as a whole do not share the loss. By the same token, education, universal and efficient, means safety and prosperity common to us all."

CONFERENCE ON PROHIBITION HELD

New Hampshire Men Plan for New Bone Dry Law and Ratification of Amendment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
MANCHESTER, N.H.—New Hampshire's new prohibition organization held its first state-wide conference Wednesday in this city. Arthur B. Jenks, president of the New Hampshire Board of Trade, presided and there were delegates present representing many industrial plants. In speaking of national prohibition, Mr. Jenks said:

"I have yet to talk with the first man on the question of national prohibition who is not in favor of it."

The two questions discussed were the control of the next Legislature to ratify the federal amendment and the enforcement of the state prohibitory law which goes into effect May 1. An executive committee headed by former Gov. R. H. Spaulding has proceeded to form a state organization to work by senatorial districts.

Governor Keyes is expected to appoint the state commissioner of prohibition provided for under the bone dry law Thursday or Friday. In all probability the appointee will be the Rev. Jonathan S. Lewis, a Baptist clergyman of Amherst and a radical prohibitionist.

OFFICERS OF COAL DEALERS ELECTED

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Nearly 600 fuel men were in attendance at today's session of the annual convention of the New England Coal Dealers Association here. This is said to be the largest convention in point of attendance in years. Officers were elected this morning as follows:

President W. A. Clark of Northampton, vice-presidents, Lyman K. Lee, Foxcroft, Me.; M. A. Osgood, Nashua, N.H.; M. E. Pierce, Burlington, Vt.; E. M. Wilson, Lowell; George E. Shaw, Pawtucket, R.I.; J. P. McCusker, New Haven, Conn.; secretary, C. R. Elder, Amherst; treasurer, George A. Sheldon, Greenfield; executive secretary, C. J. Hart, Boston.

James J. Storrow of Boston, New England Fuel Administrator, addressed the convention this afternoon on "Our Problems."

MAINE BEE SITUATION
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PORTLAND, Me.—So serious is the problem of bee-keeping in Maine that

the attention of the State through the Governor, and his council has been called and an urgent request that early action toward a boom in the bee industry be made at once. F. F. Graves of Waterville, for 40 years a raiser of bees, addressed the Governor and council, Wednesday, on the seriousness of the bee shortage. Mr. Graves said the number of bees in Maine has reduced from 85 to 95 per cent.

PERQUISITES FOR POLICE TABOOED

Lynn (Mass.) Authorities Object to Restauranteur Passing Out Free Dinners to Officers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LYNN, Mass.—For years it has been the custom for some policemen to have elsewhere under the system of police administration in vogue in communities of the United States, to attach to their office certain small and cherished perquisites which were obtained from tradesmen by a gentle process of—if not extortion, at least of extraction. If the thoughts of such a one, roving perhaps to tropic isles, emerald seas and pearly strands, happened to call insistently for a banana or two, he turned his steps to the establishment of some Antonio or Pietro and plucked them from his golden store; if for peanuts, he fared to the stand of some Nicholas or Demetrios and tapped his fragrant treasury of goobers. If his fickle taste demanded something more substantial, he accepted a full meal from a restaurant on his beat; or, if the vicissitudes attending the pursuit of law-breakers resulted in the presence of mud upon his official footwear, he scrupled not about permitting some faithful toller to contribute a shine.

This was the custom—it is no longer so. No more may the defenders of the statutes bestow their soft touch upon the stock of fruit dealers and candy men or levy their unscripted toll upon the restaurants and shine parlors.

Recently a hearing was held at City Hall on complaints which had reached the Mayor, and the proprietor of a restaurant appeared to testify. Not being a native of the United States he had, perhaps, a memory of experiences in some other country. At any rate, to the surprise of the Mayor, he came with a supply of gift cigars, which apparently he expected to distribute to facilitate the business of his visit. The substance of his testimony was that a policeman not only came to his place and accepted free meals, but had fallen into the habit of bringing a brother officer to share in the hospitality. And he thought this was too much. So did the Mayor; so did the chief of police—and an order putting a stop to these volunteer activities in the collection of tribute was the result.

NEW ENGLAND SAFETY COUNCIL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Special activities of the New England Safety Council in war times were outlined, and a program for meeting the additional risk of war-time manufacture was presented, at the second meeting of the council in the Boston City Club this afternoon. H. Gerrish Smith, president of the Fore River branch of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, presided, and the speakers included Calvin Coolidge, Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts, and Mr. Smith. Governor McCall, who was to have spoken, was called to Washington last night, but sent a letter indorsing the council.

After research work, Mr. Smith said that the council has prepared a program which should be followed by the manufacturers of the Commonwealth in conserving human industrial waste. Lieutenant-Governor Coolidge explained the way in which legislation is being pushed to help the workmen along these lines.

Reports of the secretary and treasurer, the Worcester County Safety Council, the Hampden County Safety Council, the Boston committee, and the nominating committee followed. These officers were nominated for 1918: President, J. W. Higgins of Worcester, Mass.; vice-presidents, T. G. Toohey of Boston, F. A. Flather of Lowell, C. E. Paige of Malden, S. W. Quimby of Quincy; secretary and treasurer, E. B. Saunders of Fitchburg; assistant secretaries, Dr. R. S. Quimby of Watertown, H. L. Robinson of Worcester.

Y. M. C. A. WORKERS NEEDED

AN ATLANTIC PORT—Reynolds D. Brown of Philadelphia, a Young Men's Christian Association worker with the French Army, who has just returned to the United States, has come, he says, to mobilize 900 men to supplement the 100 volunteers already engaged in Y. M. C. A. activities with the French forces, independent of the Y. M. C. A. men with the American troops.

FREE TRANSPORTATION URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Free transportation on the steam railroads of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts for all soldiers and sailors in the service of the United States is asked in a resolution which has been adopted by the legislature and forwarded to the Administration at Washington.

BREAD PRICE GOES UP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N.Y.—Because of the increased cost of cereals required for war bread, the federal food board has authorized an increase of from 1 to 1½ cents in the price of the standard 16-ounce loaf which now costs 10 cents wrapped and 9 cents unwrapped.

DEFENSE COUNCILS IN VARIOUS STATES

Authority Which Is Enjoyed by Organizations Is Defined According to the Rulings Under Which They Were Formed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Other articles upon this subject have appeared in The Christian Science Monitor for March 16, 18, 19 and 20.

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The Committee on Public Information shows in its national service handbook that the councils of defense or other similar organizations in the various states may be considered practically in three groups. In some states, that is, the organization consists of volunteer workers in others appointments have been made by the Governor of the State, while in a third group the Legislature has expressly created a body for this purpose.

West Virginia Duties

Such Steps May Be Taken as Thought Necessary to Public Safety

CHARLESTON, W. Va.—The West Virginia councils of defense were created by an act of the Legislature approved and in force May 23, 1917. The State Board of Public Works is the executive council. This is supplemented by an advisory council, consisting of not more than 15 members, appointed by the Governor.

The duties of the executive council are as follows:

(1) To adopt, publish and enforce all reasonable rules and regulations governing the operation of railroads, mills, mines, manufacturing plants and other industrial works in this State, and for the conservation of the resources of this State, in so far as such rules and regulations are not in conflict with the rules and regulations adopted by the National Council of Defense; to employ assistants; to create and appoint bureaux and committees from the advisory council and perform such other acts as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this act.

(2) To cooperate with and assist the National Council of Defense in the execution of the duties prescribed by an act of Congress of the United States approved Aug. 29, 1916, entitled "An act making appropriations for the support of the army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, and for other purposes," or any acts amendatory thereto or supplemental or additional thereto, and the orders, rules and regulations issued thereunder by the National Council of Defense.

(3) To cooperate with councils of defense and similar agencies in other states in so far as cooperation is in harmony with the National Council of Defense.

(4) To suppress insurrections or rebellions and to carry out within the State of West Virginia such plans of national defense as are mutually agreed upon between it and the National Council of Defense.

(5) To cause to be taken a census and inventory of the resources of the State in men and materials, to make investigation and report to the Governor the location and availability of military supplies, and the location and convenience within the State so as to determine their availability for military purposes to the State, and to render possible the expeditious mobilization and concentration of state troops and supplies at points of deployment.

(6) To give information to producers of matériel as to supplies needed by such military forces.

(7) And in general to take such steps as may be, in the opinion of said councils, necessary or advisable for the public defense and security, for the protection of routes of communication; for the public care and assistance of individuals and classes upon whom the hardships of war would fall most heavily; for the development of the resources of the State, particularly those from which will be derived the supplies of food and other commodities upon which the conduct of war makes a special drain; to regulate food and fuel prices; to encourage the military training of the citizens of the State, and such other measures as may be necessary to meet the exigencies of all situations occasioned by war, if not in conflict with any rule promulgated by the National Council of Defense.

The advisory council, or any of its committees, bureaux or members, is authorized to make such investigations and to perform such duties as the executive council prescribes.

New York Activities

Duty Is to Make All Necessary Coordination of State in War Time

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N.Y.—The New York Council of Defense was created by an act of the Legislature approved and in force May 4, 1917. The council consists of not more than seven persons appointed by the Governor. The Governor is chairman. The following general statement has been made:

"It shall be the duty of the council to make investigations and to report in reference to the location and capacity of railroads, automobiles and all other means of transportation and conveyance within the State so as to determine their availability to the military purposes of the State and to render possible the expeditious mobilization and concentration of state troops and supplies to points of defense and military advantage; to make such investigations and report in reference to the military and naval re-

sources of the State and the development and the enlargement thereof; to make such investigations and report in reference to the production within the State of articles and materials essential to the support of the military forces of the State and the location, method, means of production and availability of military supplies; the giving of information to producers and manufacturers as to the classes of supplies needed by such military forces and the creation of relations which will render possible in time of need the immediate concentration and utilization of the resources of the State for military purposes; and in general to make all investigations, arrangements and plans for the efficient coordination and cooperation of the military, industrial, agricultural and commercial resources of the State in time of war."

No board, officer or commission of the State, without the approval of this council, may order or contract for the purchase of property or direct that any expense be incurred, in connection with:

(1) The national guard, naval militia, volunteer or other organizations in the service of the United States or of the State of New York.

(2) The census and inventory of the military resources of the State.

(3) The assurance of an adequate food supply.

The available appropriation was \$1,000,000.

Community Councils

Latest Development in New York Organization Commended by President

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N.Y.—Organization of community councils is the latest development of the Council of Defense plan as being worked out in this State. The community councils will be formed in school districts and other small units, touching, it is expected, practically every family. The community councils are the outgrowth of the county councils, which in turn branched out from the State Council.

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"A heavy bombardment was opened by the enemy shortly before dawn this morning against our whole front from the neighborhood of Vendœu, south of St. Quentin, to the River Scarpe.

"A successful raid was carried out by us last night in the neighborhood of St. Quentin. Thirteen prisoners and three machine guns were brought back by our troops. Prisoners also were taken by us in patrol encounters southeast of Messines and in another successful raid carried out by us south of Houthulst Forest.

"A raid undertaken by the enemy in the neighborhood of Armentières was repulsed."

The War Office issued a statement on Wednesday, which reads as follows:

"Hostile raiding parties attacked two of our posts last night south of Passchendaele and also two posts north of Poelcappelle. In each case the enemy troops were repulsed; several prisoners were left in our hands."

The hostile artillery was active to-day north of La Bassée Canal and in the neighborhood of Bois Grenier and Passchendaele.

PARIS, France (Thursday)—Today's official statement says:

"There was intermittent artillery fighting between the Allette and the Aisne and in the Champagne. The artillery struggle proved rather violent on the right bank of the Meuse and in the forest of Brûlé Wood. In the region of Brûlé Wood, the Germans today made a strong attack on our positions. After a spirited engagement our troops effected enemy detachments which had succeeded in gaining a footing in some of our advance positions.

"According to fuller information which is not at hand, the attack which the enemy made in the region of Souain this morning was carried out by two battalions of shock troops, which suffered heavy losses and met with a complete check."

"Bad weather yesterday impeded aerial operations. Information now at hand shows that the six German airplanes and one captive balloon reported as having been damaged on the preceding day in reality were destroyed by our pilots."

Between Caubieres Wood and Bezonvoux, on the Verdun front, the Germans were driven back in violent hand-to-hand fighting.

In Lorraine, the Germans suffered a complete defeat in the region of Nomery, sustaining heavy losses without attaining any success.

The French War Office on Wednesday issued the following statement:

The German artillery was rather active in the Champagne, on the right

LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

(Continued from page one)

240 men, German headquarters announced today.

Kherson, in the Ukraine, has been captured by German forces.

The German official report made public on Wednesday reads as follows:

"Fronts of Crown Prince Rupprecht and the German Crown Prince: Between the coast and La Bassée Canal, lively reconnoitering activity continues. The artillery fire, which diminished in these sectors in the morning, again increased in intensity in the afternoon. On the remainder of the front, the fighting activity revived only in the evening hours southwest of Cambrai, between the Oise and the Ailette, north of Berry-au-Bac and at

bank of the Meuse (Verdun front) and in the Woëvre.

After spirited bombardments the Germans undertook infantry actions at several points of the front, but obtained no results. Northeast of Rethels a German raid was repulsed easily. In the Souain sector the enemy attempted three times to approach the French line. He was repelled by the violence of the French fire, suffering severe losses.

In Lorraine the Germans made a strong attack upon our positions south of Arracourt. Violent hand to hand fighting resulted. Our troops everywhere held the advantage, repelling the Germans and taking prisoners.

East of Spiebes the French made an incursion into the German lines. There is nothing to report from the remainder of the front.

The French bombing squadrons yesterday and the day before operating as freely by day as by night, threw down 13,000 kilograms of projectiles on military establishments, aviation grounds and railway stations in the enemy zone. Several explosions and two fires were observed in buildings bombed.

Macedonian front: The artillery was active west of Lake Doiran, in the region of Dobroboye and in the vicinity of Monastir. French and British aviators

INDUSTRIAL RECONSTRUCTION

Special Council Holds Its Inaugural Meeting in London—Necessity for Immediate Action Emphasized

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The inaugural meeting of the Industrial Reconstruction Council was held recently at the Guildhall, and was attended by Dr. Addison, Minister of Reconstruction; Mr. G. H. Roberts, Minister of Labor; Mr. J. H. Whitley, M. P., chairman of the subcommittee which drew up the report on joint standing industrial councils; Mr. Ernest Bevin, secretary of the Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers Union, and many others immediately concerned in the industry of the country. Lord Burnham presided, and the Lord Mayor welcomed the meeting with a speech in which he acknowledged the vital importance of the subject, but confessed that his own inclination tended toward the concentration of the country's entire forces to a successful prosecution of the war.

Mr. E. J. P. Benn explained that the Industrial Reconstruction Council was trying to strike a new note in industry. They were out to preach the doctrine of self-government for industry; the complete organization of every employer in his association and of every workman in his union, with an elected joint trade parliament in each industry, having a definite official status and adequate powers. Such a scheme, Mr. Benn said, would bring them nearer to the ideal, when industry was recognized as one of the highest forms of national service. It would also help to lay the foundations of future peace and prosperity.

Dr. Addison opened his remarks by expressing his pleasure at attending the meeting. He welcomed the formation of the association, he said, because it was designed to encourage the preparations necessary for dealing with the difficulties of the reconstruction period. The root question in devising schemes, he declared, was money, and the governing consideration in all reconstruction schemes was necessarily the production of wealth. Distress, he maintained, would be inevitable unless employers and employees could freely cooperate in an effort to increase wealth production. Industrial peace, he added, was essential to the rebuilding of the country's industries.

Referring to the invitation to industry to form reconstruction committees, Dr. Addison expressed the opinion that a strong organization of employers and workmen respectively was essential. The two bodies, he said, would be asked to form a joint council, and the Government proposed to recognize that council for whatever purpose it agreed to undertake.

Dr. Addison then went on to say that inefficiency of any sort or anywhere should be discouraged, and every man should have unfettered freedom to make the most of his ability, skill, and enterprise. He considered there ought to be no limitation of output and the standard of unemployment should be revised. He would like, he said, to see industry so organized that they would be prepared to take their full share of responsibility. Emancipation from interference by governmental agencies, Dr. Addison continued, depended almost wholly upon an increased degree of trade organization. The country, he declared, had almost unmeasured resources and capacities for development, but these things could only be achieved by securing comprehensive, firm, and satisfactory industrial understandings. The time to promote these understandings was now, before the turmoil and dislocation of the rearrangement incidental to demobilization was upon the country. The nation had seen what unity of purpose could achieve. New hopes had been awakened. People were impatient of old prejudices, and old party and class disputes, and they were looking for a new and better order of things.

Mr. G. H. Roberts, in his speech, spoke of the awakening of all classes of the community. There had, he said, been a great revolution in the trenches and on the seas, and the nation must accept the fact that means had to be provided to establish conditions worthy of the splendid manhood which had been displayed in the war. No progress could be made, he said, by divorcing one class from another. Provisions must be made for the classes to come together, to cooperate in serving the interests they had in common. He considered the Whitley Council would go a long way toward establishing a durable peace in industry, that it would consolidate the country and make it stronger and more secure than ever before. He wanted the workers to be admitted to a larger share of industrial life and activity, and he was sure that the workers' representatives on the new industrial councils would soon develop a sense of responsibility which would make for stability of thought and conduct in the community. Speaking of wages, Mr. Roberts said employers must get rid of their objection to high wages. He wanted every workman assured of a wage sufficient to provide him with all the decencies of life. And he wanted it to be possible for every workman to develop his highest capacity. He maintained there was as much genius and talent in the working classes as in any other rank of society, and he maintained that conditions which stifled and destroyed great qualities meant irreparable loss to a nation.

Mr. J. H. Whitley emphasized the necessity for immediate action. He and his colleagues, he said, were unanimously agreed that the proposals they recommended should be put into operation without delay. He also stated that applications for copies of the reports had come to him

personally from officers and men in France, Salonika, Palestine, Egypt and India. He considered a tremendous obligation rested upon them to carry into effect, as soon as possible, the plan recommended in the report.

Mr. Ernest Bevin, of the General Workers Union, said labor had been asking for the machinery proposed by the Whitley report but it had been refused. Employers had refused to meet conciliation boards, if it was desired to construct machinery for the period of reconstruction, he said. Labor was willing to cooperate, but it must be free machinery to tackle the whole problem of industry. If labor was asked to take responsibility during the reconstruction period to help the nation, it must be given equal responsibility in the management of the whole industry.

On the motion of Sir Wilfrid Stokes the following motion was passed unanimously: That this meeting gives its warm approval to the proposals of the Industrial Reconstruction Council as a practical means of giving effect to the suggestions of the Whitley report.

BRIQUETTING OF DAKOTA LIGNITE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

BISMARCK, N. D.—The most recent addition to the Townley enterprises in North Dakota is the People's Coal Company of Fargo, incorporated for \$1,000,000 for the purpose of developing the lignite resources of the State. The company plans to acquire rights to the Fernholz process of briquetting, said to be in successful use by the Johnson Fuel Company of Fairfax, N. D., at Scranton, N. D., and elsewhere, and to establish somewhere in the western part of the State, a large briquetting plant to which will be delivered raw lignite by steam-shovel mining capable of producing thousands of tons daily. This will be sold in North Dakota at an average retail price of \$4 the ton, Howard R. Wood, speaker of the last House of Representatives, and former state manager of the league, claims.

LIBERTY MOTOR TEST PROVES SUCCESSFUL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Secretary Daniels on Wednesday issued the following statement:

"A navy flying boat, equipped with a Liberty engine, flew from the naval air station, Hampton Roads, Va., to Washington yesterday morning in two hours. The distance covered was about 180 miles.

The motor and plane functioned as expected, and the aviators report that the engine ran without a miss. Three naval aviators made the trip in the plane, Lieut. D. H. McCullagh, Ensign Slater and Ensign G. M. Brush.

"Seaplane hangars have been erected on the eastern branch of the Potomac at Anacostia, and similar flights will be made.

"The navy has several service seaplanes equipped with the Liberty engine which are flying daily."

DRAFT PLANS ANNOUNCED

BOSTON, Mass.—Maj. Roger Wollcott, in charge of the selective draft in Massachusetts, has issued orders to members of local and district boards to report immediately by telegraph as to the number of registrants available in Class I.

As soon as the industrial index census is completed, it is the intention of Provost Marshal-General Crowder to issue a call for registrants who are specialists in industrial lines. In accordance with this desire, Major Wollcott has been requested to urge all those connected with the census to get the cards in shape as quickly as possible.

In reply to a telegram sent Provost Marshal-General Crowder by Adj.-Gen. Jesse F. Stevens asking if Massachusetts can be authorized to mobilize Negroes at Camp Devens immediately, it is announced that such mobilization cannot be carried out at this time.

BUSINESS WOMEN'S CLUB

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—"Newspapers and What They Mean to Women" is the subject of a talk to be given by Mrs. Marshall Darrack, a former California newspaper woman, to members of the Business Woman's Club at the clubhouse next Tuesday evening. Mrs. Darrack will be the guest of honor at a round-table supper preceding the talk. At a recent meeting of the club it was decided to extend the privileges of membership to teachers and professional women as well as business women, while students will be considered for junior membership.

CERTIFICATION OF WEIGHTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—A bill before the Legislature asking that municipalities be given the right to compel coal dealers to have their deliveries weighed and certified at public scales and vendors of wood to have their loads measured by an officer appointed for that purpose before making a sale, is likely to be passed at this session of the Provincial Parliament. The Premier when discussing the measure said that "it merits favorable consideration and might well be made law by the House."

FOOD SAVING IN SCHOOL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SANTA MONICA, Cal.—As a result of a lecture on food conservation given here by Miss Katherine Jewell Everts, the Santa Monica high school students will put rigid rules into effect in their school cafeteria, forbidding the use of icing on the cakes, the sale of candy, and urging the cooks to use the absolute minimum of sugar in the preparation of all foods.

RUDYARD KIPLING SPEAKS ON WAR

Urge the Utmost Degree of Saving, Deprecating Dissipation of High Wages — the "International Thuggee"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
FOLKESTONE, ENGLAND—Mr. Rudyard Kipling in a stirring speech before a large audience at the Pleasure Gardens Theatre, Folkestone, emphasized the need for sustained and determined effort to continue the war until victory was won.

His speech opened with a description of the highly-organized community of Thugs in India, which existed a hundred years ago for assassination and robbery, until they were put down by a Government Department of Thuggee, specially formed to deal with the situation.

At the present moment, he continued, all the powers of the world that had not

been bullied or bribed to keep out of it had been forced to join in one International Department to make an end of German International Thuggee—for the reason that if it was not ended life would become insupportable for human beings. Even now there were people in England who found it hard to realize that the Hun had been educated by the State from his birth to look upon assassination and robbery, embellished with every treachery and abomination that man could think of, as a perfectly legitimate means to the national ends of his country. He was not shocked by these things. He had been taught that it was his business to perform them, his duty to support them, and his religion to justify them. They were, and for a long time past had been, as legitimate in his eyes as the ballot was in theirs. This, they must remember, was as true of the Germans in 1914 as it was now. People who had been brought up to make organized evil in every form their supreme good because they believed that evil would pay them were not going to change their belief till it had been proved that evil did not pay. So far, the Hun believed that evil had paid him in the past, and would pay him better in the future. He had had a good start. Like the Thug, the Hun knew exactly what he meant to do before he opened his campaign against mankind, his plans were laid, and his spies had given him the fullest information about all the people he intended to attack.

Nine-tenths of the atrocities Germany had committed had not been made public. They had been told on the other day that "more than 14,000 English non-combatants, men, women, and children, had been drowned, burned, or blown to pieces since the war began." But they had no conception—and till the veil was lifted after the war they would have no conception—of the range and system of these atrocities. Least of all would they realize, as they realized in Belgium and occupied France just across the water, the cold organized miseries which Germany had laid upon the populations that had fallen into her hands. So long as the Germans were left with any excuse for thinking that such things paid, could any peace be made with them in which men could trust? None. For it was the peculiar essence of German kultur, that it was Germany's moral duty to break every tie, every restriction in them that lifted them above the mere brute, showed them that the war must go on. Otherwise earth would become a hell without hope. The men, the ships, the munitions must go forward to the war, and behind them must come the money, without which nothing could move. There had been a great deal of money spent in England lately, several millions a day for the last 1200 days. That meant that many people had had the chance of earning more money—in some cases very much more money—than they could have earned in peace time. But all the money in the world was no use to a man or his country if he spent it as fast as he got it.

The more they had suffered in the war the more clearly did they see this necessity. Their hearts, their reason, every instinct in them that lifted them above the mere brute, showed them that the war must go on. Otherwise earth would become a hell without hope. The men, the ships, the munitions must go forward to the war, and behind them must come the money, without which nothing could move. There had been a great deal of money spent in England lately, several millions a day for the last 1200 days. That meant that many people had had the chance of earning more money—in some cases very much more money—than they could have earned in peace time. But all the money in the world was no use to a man or his country if he spent it as fast as he got it.

Just now they all had the opportunity of protecting themselves against private and public anxieties by investing as much as ever they could in War Loans. Waste and extravagance unsettled a man for every crisis; thrift, which meant some form of self-restraint and continence, steadied it, and that was a great need now. He reminded them that everything they wasted in the way of manufactured goods, from a match upwards, as well as everything they bought that was not absolutely necessary, meant diverting some man or woman's

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RESULTS OF FOOD SAVING RULES SEEN

Report of United States Bureau of Markets on Cold Storage Holdings Gives Evidence of Substantial Increases

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—While the efforts of the United States Food Administration to conserve food are noticed by practically everybody in the observance of wheatless, meatless, porkless and others-less days, many see in the latest report of the United States Bureau of Markets for cold storage holdings throughout the country on March 1, evidence of a substantial domestic saving in foods. Meat stocks are shown to have greatly increased, and, bearing a direct relation to this, poultry, which was used by many for a substitute, shows an even greater reduction. Stocks of pork show an increase also.

From time to time, the representatives of the Allies met together and laid down what the war aims of the Allies were. From time to time their statesmen repeated them. They all agreed that they were fighting for freedom and liberty, for the right of small states to exist, and for nations to decide for themselves how they were to be governed. All this they understood, and perfectly believed. That was the large view of the situation. What, he asked, was the personal aspect of the case for each one of them? They were fighting for the world that they might not be herded into actual slavery such as the Germans had established by force of their arms in large parts of Europe. And they would go on fighting till the race which had done these things was in position to continue or repeat their offense.

If for any reason whatever they were to fall short of victory—and there was no half-way house between victory and defeat—what would happen to them? Every relation, every understanding, every decency upon which civilization had been so anxiously built up would go—would be washed out, because it would have been proved unable to endure. The whole idea of democracy—which at bottom was what the Hun was fighting against—would be dismissed because it would have been shown incapable of maintaining itself against the Hun. It would die discredited, together with every belief and practice that was based on it. The Hun ideal, the Hun's root-notions of life would take its place throughout the world. Under that dispensation man would become once more the natural prey of his better-armed neighbor. That was precisely what the world had handed itself together to resist. Their trial would not be made less by the earnest advice and proposals that they should accept some sort of compromise, which meant defeat, put forward by Hun agents and confederates among them. They were busy in that direction already. "But," said Mr. Kipling in conclusion, "let us be sure of this: Nothing we may have to endure now will weigh one feather-weight compared with what we will most certainly have to suffer if, for any cause, we fail of victory."

The figures for other commodities in the report are: Creamery butter, 18,808,303 pounds, increased 72 per cent; packing stock butter, 862,434 pounds, decreased 33 per cent; American cheese, 48,183,037 pounds, increased 167.4 per cent; lard, 65,227,302 pounds, decreased 28.9 per cent.

SMITH COLLEGE
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NORTHAMPTON, Mass.—The board of editors of the Smith College Monthly for the year 1918-19 are: Editor-in-chief, Constance Winsor Mc-

Laughlin, Chicago, Ill.; literary editors, Elsie Finch, New York City; Elizabeth Jessup, Brooklyn, N. Y.; sketch editor, Natalie Kent, Binghamton, N. Y.; Mary Whitford, Charleston, S. C.; about college, Ruth Seggerman, New York City; Elizabeth Mangam, Binghamton, N. Y.; reviews, Elsie Steyne, New York City; Charlotte Crandall, Urbana, Ill.; editor's table, Agnes Pike, Orange, N. J.; exchanges, Anna Koffinke, Meriden, Conn.; after college, Ruth Walcott, Concord; business manager, Margaret Sherwood, New York City; assistant managers, Ruth Perry, Beverly; Isabel MacNabb, Buffalo, N. Y.; Margaret Fiske Hitchcock '19 was announced in chapel as the president of the Smith College Council for the year 1918-19. Miss Hitchcock's home is in Salem, Mass.

CHARGES AGAINST BOSTON WOOL MEN

Utah Association Secretary Alleges Manipulation of Market and Cleaning Up of \$40,000,000 Yearly From Government

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—C. B. Stewart, secretary of the Utah Woolgrowers Association, declares that wool commission men in Boston have been cleaning up \$40,000,000 a year from the Government and the wool producers of the country through their manipulations of the wool market.

This remark was made here by Mr. Stewart in substantiation of the evidence given by S. W. McClure, secretary of the National Woolgrowers Association, at an investigation being conducted by the Senate Agricultural Committee in Washington.

Mr. Stewart charges that commission men of Boston prevented the woolgrowers from raising money in Boston to finance the National Wool Warehouse & Storage Company and plant, by means of which the wool producers hoped to eliminate the speculation and enormous profits of the speculators in the wool trade. He states that the wool producers were forced to go to the packers in Chicago to get the money to finance the warehouse, and that they got the money, though the packers, he declared, are not interested in the concern further than this.

"The woolgrowers," Mr. Stewart said, "realizing the necessity of controlling their own marketing organization if they were to make money on woolgrowing, decided to build the National Warehouse & Storage plant and organize a company composed of woolgrowers. When they attempted to obtain money in Boston, they found every effort balked by the commission men. The plant was built, however, and proved a huge success. A branch plant will soon be built in Salt Lake City.

"By opposing the plant the commission men endeavored to stop the woolgrowers from dealing directly with the Government, which is purchasing the greater part of the wool. They were paying woolgrowers from 25 cents to 50 cents a pound for their wool, while they sold it to the Government and to private concerns at prices ranging from 55 cents to 70 cents, some of them making more than 100 per cent, and were holding up the Government."

OKLAHOMA CRUDE ADVANCED

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Texas Company has advanced the price of Oklahoma crude oil 25 cents a barrel to \$2.25 a barrel.

RETAIL CREDIT MEN

BOSTON, Mass.—Henry W. Hatch was elected president of the Boston Retail Credit Men's Association at the annual meeting of the organization in the Hotel Thorndike, Wednesday night. Other officers are: First vice-president, William F. Bradon; second vice-president, William Brown; secretary-treasurer, William J. Star; director for three years, Andrew J. Sullivan. Harry W. Brooks was elected a director for the two-year term.

K



This silk underwear fits and wears

COMPARE this new Marvelfit Knicker with the kind you have been wearing. The seat has a gore of the Italian silk fabric inserted on the bias. This gives it a stretch of at least four inches more than that of the ordinary knicker. There are no seams and the gore stretches with every step. The strain is relieved. These knickers cannot rip, and consequently wear longer, and are more economical than the ordinary kind made with seams.

The seat is cut fuller and deeper; the leg is fuller, too.

Look for the Kayser Marvelfit

AUTOMATIC FARE CHANGE ADVOCATED

Peter Witt, Cleveland Trolley Expert, Tells Massachusetts Legislative Committee Some of the Needs of the Elevated

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Discussing service-at-cost-plus for street railways of Massachusetts, Peter Witt, a street railway expert and formerly commissioner under the Cleveland cooperative plan, stated to the legislative Committee on Street Railways today: "The Cleveland plan of settlement is bound to be the solution, preceding what will ultimately come, public ownership."

"In no event," he added, "should the car rider be made to pay for more than the service is worth so that somebody else may get along with paying less than he ought to pay. Everybody ought to pay in proportion to his benefits. If this is done in Massachusetts, it will be only a very short time before the trolley problem is settled once and for all time."

He believed that some trolley lines that had been improvidently built in Massachusetts would have to be abandoned, but thought community aid would suffice to keep others going. The problem of the Boston Elevated, he said, calls for a solution separate from the other street railway problems of the State. He criticizes the Elevated management for ever having agreed to pay high rentals for the subway system. He viewed subways simply as an additional highway, which the taxpayer should pay for the same as any street.

Elimination of many car stops, to speed up service, was advocated. Mr. Witt stated that 47 per cent of the stops had been eliminated in Cleveland, saving \$1,000,000 in four years, without counting the saving due to less wear on rolling stock. Stops average 300 feet apart in the Ohio city, he said.

Under the new plan Cleveland has spent \$9,000,000 in capital charges for new equipment, etc., the seating capacity having been increased 71 per cent, but Mr. Witt lamented that it would never be possible to eliminate the straphanger. Said he: "The straphanger doesn't want a ride. He wants to get home."

"In Cleveland," he said, "experiences show that one of the first benefits to be gained through the cooperative plan is in getting the confidence of the riding public, and to change people who have been continual 'knockers' into sincere 'boosters.' Again, the plan makes it easy to finance the properties which in turn enables the companies to make improvements when and where they are needed."

Mr. Witt believes that the fixed fare is wrong in idea and application. He believes that street railway riders should pay for what they get, and adds, "It is entirely up to the public whether the service shall be poor and the fare low, or whether the service shall be good at a commensurate fare." The people of Cleveland realize that during these war times higher costs for everything must mean higher fares, and raised no objection to the several increases made necessary during the last few months. They have absolute faith in the automatic fare plan and know that when costs drop, the fares will drop also.

STANDARDIZATION OF MILK IS SOUGHT

Many Producers Present at Hearing Before Two Committees of the Legislature

BOSTON, Mass.—The Committees on Agriculture and Public Health of the Massachusetts Legislature sat together today to hear petitions for the standardization of milk and the repeal of last year's act for the pasteurization of milk. Many milk producers were present and the Boston Milk Dealers' Association was represented by Cornelius A. Parker as counsel. During the hearing Francis S. Cummings of Somerville, an independent dealer, said that the entire gist of the matter was whether skim milk could be mixed with other milk in order to fix the percentage of butter fat.

At the beginning of the hearing Mr. Parker explained the situation as preliminary to bringing on his numerous witnesses to show the need and the rightfulness of allowing milk to be standardized. He said that the common standard of milk is 3.5 per cent of butter fat, though the legal standard is 3.35. Most milk in a natural state runs from 3.5 to 3.7. People would be willing to pay more for a higher percentage of butter fat.

Senator Hart of Worcester, chairman of the health committee, made the point that milk was cheap for food at any price less than 21 cents a quart. Mr. Parker said that the sale of milk depended upon educating the public to its food value. Many New York people have been educated to the point of using high-grade milk at fancy prices. The Massachusetts Agricultural College sells certified milk at a standard of 4 per cent butter fat, and experts say that that figure ought to be the standard.

The hearing was continued with abundant testimony from experts to show that it would be a benefit all around to have a standardization law.

SENATOR'S PROPOSAL FOR ENDING WAR

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In a speech delivered in the Senate yesterday, Senator R. L. Owen of Oklahoma proposed what he called a method whereby the imperial German Government

PRESIDENT URGES FACING THE FACTS

Mr. Wilson Sends Message to New Jersey Democratic Leaders, Calling Upon Them to Rise to Test of a New Time

NEWARK, N. J.—New Jersey Democratic leaders who assembled here yesterday for a reorganization banquet were greeted by a message from President Wilson, as national head of the party, calling upon them to rise to the test of a new time, when old party slogans have lost their significance, and to commit themselves to disinterested service to humanity. The letter was read by J. P. Tumulty, secretary to the President.

"A time of grave crisis has come in the life of the Democratic Party in New Jersey," the President wrote, "a time when its friends and supporters must face the facts of the situation if they would serve the cause of free government in New Jersey. Every sign of these terrible days of war and revolutionary change when economic and social forces are being released on the world, whose effect no political seer dare venture to conjecture, bids us search our hearts through and through and make them ready for the birth of a new day—a day, we hope and believe, of greater opportunity and greater prosperity for the average mass of struggling men and women and of greater safety and opportunity for children."

The old party slogans have lost their significance and will mean nothing to the voter of the future, for the war is certain to change the mind of Europe as well as the mind of America. Men everywhere are searching democratic principles to their hearts to determine their soundness, their sincerity, their adaptability to the real needs of their life, and every man with any vision must see that the real test of justice and right action is presently to come as it never came before. The men in the trenches, who have been freed from the economic servitude to which some of them had been accustomed, will it is likely, return to their homes with a new view and a new impatience of all mere political phrases and will demand real thinking and sincere action.

"Let the Democratic party in New Jersey, therefore, forget everything but the new service which they are to be called upon to render. The days of political and economic reconstruction which are ahead of us no man can now definitely assess, but we know this, that every program must be shot through and through with utter disinterestedness, that no party must try to serve itself, but every party must try to serve humanity, and that the task is a very practical one, meaning that every program, every measure in every program, must be tested by this question and this question only: Is it just, is it for the benefit of the average man, without influence or privilege; does it embody in real fact the highest conception of social justice and of right dealing, without respect of person or class or particular interest?

"This is a high test. It can be met only by those who have genuine sympathy with the mass of men and real insight into their needs and opportunities and a purpose which is purged alike of selfish and partisan intention. The party which rises to this test will receive the support of the people, because it deserves it."

Secretary Tumulty told the diners that in his opinion they had listened to a letter which embodied the gospel of democracy of this new day.

"These principles," he said, "represent the outpourings of the heart of one of the greatest leaders of democratic forces in the world at this time—a leader whose moral weight and influence is as dominant in the councils of Europe as it is in the councils of the democratic posts in our own country. He has given expression to the yearnings that come from the hearts of common men. What a mighty difference there is when you contrast these stirring doctrines with that much vaunted, over-advertised program of efficiency whose wrecks and ruins are strewn along the legislative pathway of New Jersey. In the one, you hear the cry of humanity; in the other, you hear the demands of the counting house, the vociferous urging of special privilege. Therefore the supreme duty of this hour—one which calls for the patriotism of every one within our ranks—is to win this war and to end in fine fashion this terrible tragedy which has drawn the whole world into the maelstrom of blood and tears."

"We are living in days of great stress and strain—in days when great sacrifices of blood and treasure are being made by free men throughout the world for the vindication of those ideals of liberty and freedom which are the only hope of the world. Tonight, as we sit here amidst these pleasant surroundings, American boys—the flower of our youth, the best of our brain and brawn—are sustaining on foreign battlefields those ideals for which our fathers died in the days that have gone before. They will not falter in this great enterprise for freedom. Let us therefore take heart and courage and, with the vision before us of their unselfish devotion to great principles, let us here dedicate ourselves to those things that will make liberty and freedom safe in this, our own land."

COMMANDER WYATT INDICTED
Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

HALIFAX, N. S.—The grand jury yesterday found a true bill against Commander Frederic Wyatt, chief examining officer of the port at the time of the explosion. The full bench will consider, on Saturday, Judge Russell's action in releasing Pilot Mackay and Captain Lemecde on habeas corpus proceedings.

could be made to cease hostilities, disband the army and once more govern its conduct by the rules and conventions of international law. His proposal was that all the nations opposed to Germany, including any neutrals that might choose to join, should come together in a convention and declare that unless Germany was willing to disband her army and bring the war to an end the nations opposed to her would make Germany a virtual outlaw among the nations for five years after the conclusion of the war. For every 30 days that Germany should refuse to submit to the decision of this convention, a year more, according to the plan of the Senator from Oklahoma, would be added to the period when the German Empire would be an outlaw among nations.

The Senator argued that an agreement of this kind, solemnly adopted by the Allies, would tend to convince the property classes in Germany that a continuation of the war would mean their own ruin.

PACKERS' CONTROL IN SIOUX CITY

Seven Big Concerns Cited by Lawyer Heney as Owned by Packing Interests—Independents Forced Out

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

OMAHA, Neb.—Investigation into the Omaha and Sioux City packing house affairs, which the Federal Trade Commission, with Francis J. Heney, attorney, has been conducting here for several days, closed with a night session, and Mr. Heney left for Kansas City, where this morning he opens an investigation into Kansas City packing house affairs.

Much of Wednesday's attention was devoted to affairs in Sioux City, where witnesses stated Swift & Co. have such complete control of the situation that it forced the Hunt Packing Company, an independent concern, to sell out to them last summer. One month after the sale the Stockyards Company began the construction of a spur track which the independent concern had vainly tried for 10 years to have built.

"Swift not only controls the stockyards in Sioux City, but nearly everything else in that town," said Mr. Heney, as he read into the records a list of 17 big concerns in Sioux City owned by the packing interests. The list included packing houses, stockyards, buildings, a newspaper, street railway, electric light, terminal railway, serum manufacture, banks, cattle, loan companies, commission houses, horse markets, etc. Vice-President Post of the Morrill Packing Company of Ottumwa, Ia., testified that the big packers surrounded the smaller packing houses with concentration points which were used to prevent live stock reaching the independent concerns.

PRICE LIMITING CHARGED

J. P. Colton Tells Committee He Had Tried to Be Fair to Stock Raisers

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A letter to the Cudahy Packing Company, written by E. Dana Durand, at Chicago on Jan. 18 and directing that the price of meat to feeders be kept down, was sent without the authority of J. P. Cotton, head of the meat division, of the Food Administration. Mr. Colton today told the Senate Agriculture Committee.

Mr. Durand said he told the packers at a conference in Chicago on Jan. 1, that the large order to the British Government could not be placed except at existing prices, but that the statement attributed to him that "prices must be kept down," was a misrepresentation.

Explaining the letter to the Cudahy company, Mr. Durand told the committee that on Jan. 1, it appeared that there was an unusually large quantity of frozen beef in the possession of the packers and it was believed that there would be a fall in the price of live stock on that account. Mr. Cotton suggested, he said, that the situation be met by the foreign governments placing an unusually large order for meat and the British agreed to it on condition the meat could be bought at a fair price.

Later Mr. Durand said, he called the packers together and it was shown that the supply of frozen meat was not nearly so large as at first supposed. It also developed that the result of placing the order would cause an advance in price instead of supporting the market. The British order was then reduced in size, he said.

The committee questioned Mr. Durand regarding his association with the packers preceding his connection with the Food Administration.

Replying to Senator T. P. Gore, Mr. Durand said that he had a great deal to do with writing a report on the packing industry which absorbed the industry from charges made in a congressional resolution.

The committee also asked Mr. Cotton regarding his connection with the packers. He said, as a lawyer, he never had represented them.

GENERAL WOOD RETURNS

By United Press
AN ATLANTIC PORT—Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood, commander of the eighty-ninth division of the United States Army, and Maj.-Gen. J. Franklin Bell, commander of the seventy-seventh division, arrived here today aboard a French liner.

ZONE SYSTEM FOR PROVIDENCE URGED

Chairman of Special Commission Which Investigated Subject Is Before Committee

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Application of the zone system, on the lines of the Rhode Island Company, would produce additional revenue amounting to about \$525,000 yearly, and other recommendations made by the special commission which investigated the affairs of the company, would result in a total increase of about \$800,000 each year, according to testimony given by Zenas W. Bliss, chairman of the commission, before the legislative committee considering the report, on Wednesday.

Asked as to what increased burden would be imposed upon the car rider, Mr. Bliss said: "His ability to ride further is limited. He pays for the ride which he gets, a sum sufficient to make it reasonably profitable for the company to carry him."

He favored discontinuing the \$200,000 franchise tax on the company, in addition to applying the zone system, saying that, as all taxes, in the end, come out of the passengers and not the company, elimination of the franchise tax would be removing it from the people who use the cars.

Mr. Bliss, in reply to questions, said that he did not favor either State ownership or a flat six-cent fare. He thought that the State could not operate the road on the five-cent fare basis, and besides it would have to pay \$29,000 for the property of the road. That money would have to be borrowed, he said, at the rate of 5 per cent interest. The best solution to the problem, in his opinion was, he said, absolute control by the State, with a guaranteed return upon property actually devoted to the railway purposes.

"If you should find," said Mr. Bliss, "that the company might earn too much money under the zone system, you could readily increase the length of zones. A zone system is very elastic, and that is one of its strong points. If the revenue is not enough the zone might be made shorter. It is hard to modify a flat rate system and make it equitably."

He said he understood the report to be favorable to the company.

SERVICE AT COST PLAN IS ADVISED

Chairman of Public Service Commission Says Proposal Would Result in Public Control

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—The so-called "service-at-cost-plus plan," if applied to the Boston Elevated Railway Company as recommended by the Public Service Commission, would result in public control, the guarantee of a moderate return upon legitimate investment and a contribution by the taxpayers toward the cost of subway rentals, declared Frederick J. Macleod, chairman of the commission, speaking before the Massachusetts State Board of Trade at Hotel Brunswick on Wednesday.

"In the street railway field, under prevailing price conditions," he said, "the income of the properties has not kept pace with legitimate revenue requirements, and a portion of the cost of the service, all of which should legitimately fall on the car riders, has been taken out of the properties and out of the investors. This process has already resulted in a marked deterioration of the properties and cannot go on further without absolute demoralization of service."

"Under these circumstances our regulatory law must be placed upon a basis which will permit of a readier adjustment of income to increased operating costs, will put investments upon a more stable basis, will give a greater assurance of a steady return under all changes of conditions, and will thus attract the capital necessary to provide adequate service."

A. H. Andrews, executive secretary of the New Bedford Board of Commerce, spoke on "Americanization in Massachusetts Industries," saying: "The work of Americanization must be done in the local communities and largely in the industries, and must be conducted by organizations free from all suspicion of partisanship. Pressure must be brought upon the aliens to learn the language where they are employed. It must be done in the employer's time and at the employer's expense. In Massachusetts the state squarely behind this movement. Our commercial organizations should appoint committees for conference on the subject with the state Board of Immigration."

The executive council was instructed to encourage the enactment of bills favorable to the Massachusetts Agricultural College.

COAL ARRIVALS BY WATER
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—The only arrivals by water for coal for this city today were the barges Canisite from Port Reading with 999 tons of bituminous coal, the Genung from South Amboy with 1014 tons of bituminous coal and the Hopatcong from Perth Amboy with 1242 tons of anthracite.

SIMMONS COLLEGE

BOSTON, Mass.—Simmons College students are helping the campaign for books for the soldiers and the faculty and members of each class have been appealed to. Preliminary tryouts for the play to be given by the Dramatic Club ended Wednesday. The senior class has elected to have the traditional house party over the week-end at Clifton, April 19.

HOG ISLAND PLANT IS HIGHLY PRAISED

Vice-President of International Corporation Denies the Charges of Inefficiency and Extravagance at Shipyard

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Appearing before the Senate Committee on Commerce on Wednesday, C. O. Muhlfeld, vice-president of the American International Shipbuilding Corporation and works manager at Hog Island, gave further details to the committee of the progress of the work of ship construction at that plant.

Mr. Muhlfeld, like other members high up in the American International, stoutly denied the charges of inefficiency and extravagance alleged in course of the Hog Island investigation. Pointing out that there was nothing peculiar to a concern like the American International and the firm of Stone & Webster undertaking the building of ships, Mr. Muhlfeld told the committee how members of the organization visualized the scheme.

"Fifty ships building at the same time," said the witness, "mean to us in a general way the building simultaneously of 50 structural steel buildings 100 feet wide by 120 feet long and 20 stories high; or 50 steam power electric generating stations of 25,000-horsepower."

Mr. Muhlfeld was eloquent in his praise of Hog Island. The only thing, he said, that can keep the ships behind will be delay on the part of the Government in getting the necessary steel to the plant, and not any failure on the part of the American International. He characterized the plant as "the greatest machine for building ships that the world has ever seen—in truth, the very last word on the subject."

CONGESTION OF FREIGHT EASED

Lines East of Mississippi Are Now Reported to Have About 70,000 Cars Above Normal

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Gradual clearing up of freight congestion on eastern railroads from the critical condition in December and January was shown today by a railroad administration report that lines east of the Mississippi now have about 70,000 cars more than normal on their lines, as compared with nearly 200,000 above normal early in January. Most congestion is in eastbound loads, and the Pennsylvania, the Baltimore & Ohio, the New Haven and the New York Central are the most overloaded.

On last Saturday, the latest day for which reports are available, eastern lines had 46,109 east-bound loaded cars more than normal, 17,363 west-bound loads, 2427 east-bound empties and 3814 west-bound empties. As compared with the 70,313 cars above normal on hand last Saturday there were 74,878 on March 1, and 154,952 on Feb. 7.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE EXPANDS

BOSTON, Mass.—Growth of the United States government employment service in Boston has been so great that additional quarters have

been secured at 71-73 Canal Street, where the unskilled division of the service will begin business Friday morning. It was announced today. Previously the work has all been done at 53 and 55 Canal Street. Beginning tomorrow the unskilled division will become a separate branch. It is estimated that nearly 50 per cent of the total applicants for work at this office are unskilled.

TRANSPORTATION BEFORE PROFITS

ILLINOIS IN ITS CENTENNIAL YEAR

Funds Available to Begin Great Memorial—State's Response in World War—Progress Under Lowden Administration

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CHICAGO, Ill.—Illinois is celebrating the centennial of its admission to the Union in 1818. An appropriation for the beginning of a great Centennial Memorial Building just south of the capitol is now available. The corner stone will be laid this year.

A feature of the State's progress was its prompt response in the war for the world's freedom from autocracy. Gov. Frank O. Lowden of Illinois was the first Governor to go before the Legislature and ask for its loyal support of the Federal Government in the great conflict. Governor Lowden asked the Legislature for a law creating a State Council of Defense and an appropriation for its maintenance. The Legislature gave him both. The Illinois Council of Defense has been one of the most efficient state bodies in the country.

Foreseeing the federalization of the national guard, Governor Lowden asked the Legislature for money and men to take the place of the regiments which entered the United States' service. Again he was successful. Long before other states thought of home protection, Illinois had three fully equipped new regiments of national guardsmen. The State Council of Defense also organized units containing 6000 men and placed them at the disposal of the Governor. The State now has nearly 9000 men—nine regiments—available for home protection.

Illinois was called upon for 79,094 men in the selective draft. The State received a credit of 27,304 for national guard and volunteer enlistment, leaving a net quota for the draft of 51,653 men.

During the past year there has been a consolidation of 80 state bureaus and commissions into nine major departments with a director at the head. These nine directors constitute the Governor's cabinet. Instead of seeking information from 80 different sources, he now sends inquiries to nine men.

The consolidation act provides for a budget system of appropriations. A superintendent of budget, under the direction of the Director of Finance, is studying the finances of the State and getting ready for the budget which will be presented to the next General Assembly.

The Fifteenth General Assembly provided for the submission to the people next fall of the question whether or not a constitutional convention shall be held. The present Constitution was adopted in 1870 when the population of Illinois was 2,539,891. Illinois' population in 1910 was 5,638,591, and the United States Census Bureau estimate in 1917 was 6,193,126. The population ascribed to Illinois by the Federal Government for draft purposes was 7,227,952. In 1910 Chicago had 2,185,283.

Illinois has available for the building of good roads in 1917-18 \$4,046,039. In addition thereto the General Assembly provided for the submission of a \$60,000,000 bond issue next fall for good roads. Interest on and final redemption of these bonds is to be met by automobile licenses. These bonds are to be used in building roads after the war.

Illinois now has available for the construction of a canal \$5,000,000. This canal will, when completed, give direct waterway connection between Chicago and St. Louis, thence by the Mississippi River to New Orleans. It is to be constructed after the war when labor will be available.

CANADIAN WHEAT PRICES
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

REGINA, Sask.—At the close of the session of the Canadian Council of Agriculture recently held here, three important resolutions were passed. The first called upon the Federal Government to fix the price for the 1918 wheat crop and a minimum price for the 1919 crop. The second resolution asked for the removal of duty from all necessary farm implements, while the third emphatically protested against the proposed increased railway rates. This resolution also expressed the opinion that the only solution for the problem of Canada's railways was nationalization and government control. A lengthy resolution on the railway rates question was wired to the Prime Minister, Sir Robert Borden.

PRICE OF BARLEY
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

WINNIPEG, Man.—The maximum price on May barley was fixed at \$1.99 per bushel by the council of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange. Canadian maximums for grain as now fixed are as follows: Wheat, \$2.21 a bushel; oats, 99 cents; and barley, \$1.99 a bushel. No maximum has been fixed on fax, which has reached \$4.09 on the Winnipeg market.

HIGHWAY TRAVEL ACT
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—Amendments to the Highway Travel Act and the Motor Vehicles Act were introduced in the Legislature, seeking additional safeguards for pedestrians and drivers of vehicles. The principal amendments are that every vehicle other than a motor car or traction engine shall carry a lighted lamp on the left-hand side; that owners of vehicles having licenses must give notice of changes of address; that a penalty not exceeding \$50 shall be imposed upon persons making false statements with the object of securing a license; that every



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph by Paul Thompson

Gov. Frank O. Lowden of Illinois

motor vehicle, other than a motorcycle, shall be equipped with an improved number; that every motor vehicle on a highway after dark shall carry three lighted lamps, visible at 200 feet distant; that markers issued by the department to motor vehicle owners shall be returned at the end of the year, violators of this clause to be liable to a penalty not exceeding \$10; that if an owner or driver is convicted under the Criminal Code or for a third time for violating the Highway Travel Act, or where carelessness in driving is proven, the Minister may prohibit such person driving a motor vehicle for a period not exceeding two years, a penalty of \$500 to be imposed if such person drive a motor vehicle during the period of suspension; that no person shall throw upon the highway, glass, nails, tacks, scraps of metal or other material injurious to tires; that only those who are registered shall be allowed to drive a motor vehicle; that the right and left side of the street shall refer to the right or left of the center line, and that the speed limit should be increased from 20 to 25 miles in the country and 15 to 20 miles in the city.

LAND SETTLEMENT IN NORTHERN ONTARIO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—The Hon. G. Howard Ferguson, Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines, speaking in the Legislature on the subject of land settlement in Northern Ontario, again made it quite clear that no newcomers will be allowed to take up land in that part of Canada unless they are willing to submit to the regulations as regards military service, language or any other matters. French members raised the question as to the effect these regulations would have upon food production in Northern Ontario, and suggested that, during the war, it might be beneficial to have all bare removed.

To this argument the Minister replied that one of the difficulties in Canada had been that the law had been too wide open, but the war had taught them that those who were hereafter invited to live in Canada must agree to become law-abiding citizens.

With regard to regulation 17, which limits the teaching of French in schools to certain forms and during certain hours, the Minister said conditions had improved greatly, the thinking French-speaking people having come to realize that the Government is not trying to exterminate the French tongue. "I think I can say that the people of this Province," he went on, "both English and French, are determined that they shall give their children an opportunity of learning the English language. It was only upon that ground that the regulation was brought in."

Mr. Z. Mageau, and Mr. Evanturel, both French members, joined rather heatedly in the discussion, the former saying that the French people had no desire to become rulers of the Province of Ontario; "all we want is our fair share of the sun"; and Mr. Evanturel made the suggestion that "opportunity should be taken during the war to withdraw regulation 17, which allows only one hour of French in the schools each day." He concluded by saying that "the treaty of peace will be signed by French blood in the French language."

PROGRESS OF THE BENCH
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

REGINA, Sask.—The opening of the Court of Appeal which takes the place of the court en banc was marked by an address from Chief Justice Sir Frederick W. G. Haultain, who reviewed the progress of the bench since the early territorial days. He recalled the days within his memory when there was but one stipendiary magistrate in the whole of the territory which is now Saskatchewan; that was 32 years ago. Now there were 19 upper court judges, 23 district court judges and a host of justices of the peace and magistrates. Twenty-six years ago, there were 25 men practicing law within the confines of the Northwest Territories, while today there were 491 in Saskatchewan alone.

present harmonious relations existing between the two countries, and the necessity for conservation of labor, fuel and other essentials, it might be possible that an arrangement could be entered into which would be beneficial to all concerned. The greater expense of coal-mining in Nova Scotia was due to the fact that the big mines in Cape Breton were constantly extending further out under the sea. The nature of coal-mining in Nova Scotia, he said, was such that the mines could only be trusted in the hands of skilled miners. It would be fatal to bring in a large body of cheap, foreign labor. This remark of the Commissioner of Mines was caused by the recent suggestion of the Fuel Controller, Mr. McGrath, that Chinese coolie labor should be brought to Nova Scotia to help to increase the coal output. During the past year 12,483 workers had been employed in the coal mines of Nova Scotia. The production of gold in Nova Scotia has been steadily decreasing. Last year only 2295 ounces were produced. The record year was 1898 with 31,104 ounces.

ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOLS AND DRAFT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

MONTREAL, Que.—As a result of the decision of the central appeal judge not to exempt school teachers from military service, on the ground of their occupation, the Roman Catholic School Commissioners have decided to supply Mr. Justice Duff with a list of their teachers who are eligible for service in the first draft, and ask him to select a certain number for service at intervals. The commissioners are dissatisfied with the judge's decision, and still think it unwise to have all their instructors who are liable placed in the army at once.

CANADIAN TRADE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—A total Canadian trade of \$2,373,724,883 for the 11 months of the current fiscal year ending with February is shown in the monthly trade statement for February issued today by the Department of Customs. This is a considerable increase over the similar period last year when Canada's total trade aggregated \$2,018,447,739. For the month of February alone Canada's trade amounted to \$143,231,607 as compared with \$140,162,700 for February, 1917.

Exports of domestic goods for the 11 months period, inclusive of coin and bullion, were to the value of \$1,440,459,944 for the 11 months as against \$1,029,046,435 for the corresponding 11 months of the previous fiscal year. Goods entered for consumption were valued at \$886,942,750 on which customs duties to the amount of \$145,789,221 were collected. For the 11 months of the previous year imports were valued at \$769,443,187, while customs collections aggregated \$130,550,845, or approximately \$15,000,000 less.

For February alone both imports and customs collections show a considerable falling off as compared with the same month in 1917. Goods imported were to the value of \$53,108,214 and duties collected \$9,449,747. For February, 1917, imports were worth \$6,555,938 and \$11,409,494 was the amount of customs revenue collected.

Exports of Canadian goods during February on the other hand were to the value of \$86,361,617, an increase of about \$18,000,000 over February, 1917.

NEW PILOTAGE LAWS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—The Hon. C. C. Ballantyne, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, has issued the report of the commission which inquired into the question of pilotage at the port of Halifax. The report makes a large number of recommendations, the principal of which are: The Minister of Marine is to become the pilotage authority for the district of Halifax, owing to the present unsatisfactory condition of affairs there. A superintendent with sea-going experience is to be appointed to take full charge of the district and to reorganize and administer its affairs. Apprentices are to pass an examination not lower than required by a second mate of a sea-going ship before being granted a license as a branch pilot. Intoxicating liquors are to be absolutely banned; a pilot or apprentice using them will be dismissed for the second offense, the first being punishable by fine or suspension. Any pilot having liquor in the pilotage office or on board the pilot tender will be instantly dismissed. The number of pilots is to be increased to 25 and never to be less than 20 at any time.

NOVA SCOTIA MINES
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

HALIFAX, N. S.—In tabling the annual report of Nova Scotia mines in the local Legislature, the Hon. E. H. Armstrong said that war conditions, the scarcity of tonnage and the extremely high freight rates by water had cut away to a large extent the coal market of Montreal and Quebec from the Cape Breton collieries. Geographically, Nova Scotia should furnish the New England states with a large part of her supply of soft coal, declared Mr. Armstrong. With the

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ROAD BUILDING IN SASKATCHEWAN

Province to Be Divided Into Eight Districts Under General Control of Highway Board

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

MOOSE JAW, Sask.—More than 600 delegates attended the thirteenth annual convention of the Saskatchewan Association of Rural Municipalities here which was marked by the announcement of the Hon. Samuel J. Latta, Minister of Highways, of the Provincial Government's road-building policy, following the statement in the president's annual report, that the time had come for a definite clear-cut policy to be promulgated in which the duties of the municipalities, the cities, towns and villages, and the Government would be set forth.

Mr. Latta, replying the next day, said that the Province would be divided into eight districts each under a superintendent and all under the superintendency of the Department of Highways of the Provincial Government, which will provide practical road building engineers. The department in future will concern itself with the construction of main highways, and the municipalities with branch roads which will be feeders to the main roads. The object of the main roads would be to get grain to country elevator points and not to be connecting links between towns.

An educational propaganda was being planned, Mr. Latta said, and a survey of every road in the Province would be made. Letters were being sent to each municipality with a map and certain instructions.

Amongst the resolutions adopted was one which urged that the Government take over lands to provide for the settlement of returned soldiers.

Addressing the convention, Pt. Baker of the great War Veterans Association estimated that 75,000 soldiers who would wish to settle on land, and that 25,000 acres of land would be required. This land could be secured, he said, by the Government taking over the holdings of the Hudson Bay Company, railway and school lands, Indian reserves, and lands held by the speculators, which, together with the homestead lands, would provide land to give the soldiers 320 acres each.

The Hon. W. R. Motherwell, Saskatchewan Minister of Agriculture, explaining the difficulties in the way of greater production, regretted that the federal authorities had not made use of the existing military organization to force available labor into essential industries. With all possible effort it was only possible to hold production in Saskatchewan to the level of recent years. If expansion was expected, it would be necessary to import labor, be it white, yellow or black. Other obstacles to production were tariff duties, and the uncertainty of grain prices. The first should be abolished and a minimum price on grain fixed

for two years at least. Mr. Motherwell also favored a small Government loan in pre-emption areas to enable settlers to break up land, the loan to be based on the amount of work done. He also urged the sale of school lands and that power be taken to see that when occupants are available for any idle lands, that the land can be placed at their disposal for productive purposes.

DEVELOPMENT WORK IN NORTHERN ONTARIO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—When approving of the bill providing for the setting aside of the second \$5,000,000 within the past six years for development work in Northern Ontario, the Hon. G. Howard Ferguson gave the members of the Legislature an interesting sketch of the work accomplished in that district since the first appropriation was made by Sir James Whitney.

There had been 3000 miles of road constructed, he said, 1900 of which had been hewn through the forest; a total of 170 miles had been ditched, drained and bridged; 500 miles had been surfaced with gravel and 75 with rock; 200 miles had been constructed in the Rainy River Valley, and a road 50 miles long had been built from Port Arthur to Pigeon River on the international boundary, thus connecting the fertile agricultural lands of Ontario with the grain markets of Duluth and other western cities.

Mr. Ferguson said that since the Child Labor Law applied only to factories, many children who should be attending school were employed in offices or as newsboys and messengers, and he quoted statistics to show that this condition was a cause of juvenile delinquency. Mr. Vincent urged a compulsory education law.

Another plea for compulsory education was made by T. D. Bouchard, who indicated that Roman Catholics need not object to such a law in this province, as the Roman Catholics of France did, because here there was not the danger of their losing control of education, under separate schools. Practically all civilized states of the world had a compulsory law, and Quebec needed one just as much as they.

Mr. Bouchard quoted statistics to show that in the Roman Catholic schools of this province only 10 per cent of the children who enter go through the fourth year; 2 per cent through the sixth year; 1 per cent through the seventh, and one-half of 1 per cent through the eighth.

EDUCATION IN QUEBEC

Principal of Edward VII School, Montreal, Deplores Conditions, Urging Compulsory Measures Obtaining in Most States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

MONTREAL, Que.—Irving O. Vincent, principal of Edward VII School of this city, addressing a recent meeting of the District of Bedford Educational Board at Cowansville, Que., declared that of the 150,000 to 160,000 children in Montreal, only 83,753 were attending school, and that only 22,378 were above the third grade.

This meant that only 22,378 children in Montreal today knew anything of long division, Canadian history, geography and other such important subjects.

Mr. Irving said that since the Child Labor Law applied only to factories, many children who should be attending school were employed in offices or as newsboys and messengers, and he quoted statistics to show that this condition was a cause of juvenile delinquency. Mr. Vincent urged a compulsory education law.

Another plea for compulsory education was made by T. D. Bouchard, who indicated that Roman Catholics need not object to such a law in this province, as the Roman Catholics of France did, because here there was not the danger of their losing control of education, under separate schools. Practically all civilized states of the world had a compulsory law, and Quebec needed one just as much as they.

NO TIME EXTENSION FOR LIQUOR INTERESTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

REGINA, Sask.—Sweeping changes in connection with the handling and care of returned soldiers are being planned, which if carried out will mean the passing out of existence of the Military Hospitals Commission recently renamed the Invalid Soldiers Commission. It is proposed that the work being done by this body shall be taken over by civilians entirely who will carry on the work of re-education and vocational training hitherto done by the Invalid Soldiers Commission or as it is better known, the Military Hospitals Commission. A new unit will be organized to deal with men securing and a minimum price on grain fixed

REGINA, Sask.—The temperance forces of Manitoba, fearing that the

COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

WRESTLERS MEET FOR BIG TITLE

Six Colleges Are Expected to Take Part in the Intercollegiate Association Championship Tournament at New York

INTERCOLLEGiate WRESTLING CHAMPIONS

Year	College	Points
1905—Yale	5
1906—Yale	11
1907—Yale	11
1908—Yale	10
1909—Cornell	11
1910—Cornell	17
1911—Princeton	23
1912—Cornell	27
1913—Cornell	24
1914—Cornell	24
1915—Cornell	24
1916—Cornell	24
1917—Cornell	32

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Six colleges are expected to be represented in the annual championship meet of the Intercollegiate Wrestling Association which is scheduled to take place in the Columbia University gymnasium tomorrow and Saturday evenings. The colleges expected are University of Pennsylvania, Cornell, Princeton, Columbia and Lehigh universities and Pennsylvania State College.

This will be the fourteenth annual event of the association. Cornell is now holding the championship, having held the title ever since 1912. The Ithacans won it in 1917 with a total score of 32; but it does not look as if they would be able to retain the championship this winter, as the Red and White has been hard hit by the war.

Only two other colleges have ever succeeded in winning one of these championship titles and they are Yale, which won in 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908 and 1909, and Princeton, which won in 1911. Yale will not be represented this winter.

The preliminary events are scheduled to take place tomorrow evening with those who qualify at that time competing in the finals Saturday evening.

This will be the first year Pennsylvania State has competed in the championships and the newcomers are expected to show up strongly, as they have done remarkably well in their dual meets this winter. They have defeated Cornell twice, once by the score of 25 to 4. Lehigh also appears to be quite strong this winter, having won from the Columbia wrestlers by a score of 23 to 9.

CHARLESTOWN IS EASILY A WINNER

Navy Yard Defeats Arena Hockey Club in National Hockey League Series, 6 to 0

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE

Won	Lost	P.C.
10	2	.833
Charlestown Navy Yard	7	.636
Wanderers Hockey Club	3	.300
Arena Hockey Club	2	.122

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Charlestown Navy Yard easily defeated the Arena Hockey Club in their fourth and final game of the National Hockey League championship race at the Boston Arena Wednesday evening by a score of 6 to 0.

There was little to the contest of championship class, the Sailors taking an early lead and never relinquishing it, the only question being as to how many goals the Navy Yard would roll up. Arena was playing without its rover and captain, Frank Snydott, and the team did not seem to take the contest very seriously. Its attack was weak and the defense was not as strong as usual.

Geran, Skilton and Hutchinson divided the scoring honors, each being credited with two goals. Hutchinson was really the best player in the contest, as he not only made the two tallies mentioned above, but he was all over the rink and fed the puck to his team mates with skill. The summary:

CHARLESTOWN ARENA
Shaughnessy, L.W. R.W. Hughes
Downing, C. C. Reycroft
Hutchinson, F. R. Hutchinson
Geran, F. L.W. Rice
Skilton, P. C. Nowell
Snydott, F. P. O'Sullivan
La Croix, K. G. Storey
Score—Charlestown Navy Yard 6, Arena
Hockey Club 0. Goals—Hutchinson 2,
Skilton 2, Geran 2 for Charlestown.
Referees—Dr. G. W. Tingley and T. W.
Watson. Goal umpires—Hurley and Rich-
ardson. Timers—G. V. Brown and Her-
man. Time—20-minute halves.

BOSTON BRAVES WIN IN PRACTICE GAME

MIAMI, Fla.—Though without regular players here to complete two full nine, Manager G. T. Stallings of the Boston National League Baseball Club borrowed a local player and held a five-inning game Wednesday, which the regular nine under J. C. Smith easily won by the score of 6 to 2. Richard Conway played at second base on J. P. Henry's team, and looks to be a very nice infielder, who will improve with experience.

Of the new members of the team, Wickland and Massey look to be promising players, and it would seem that Stallings has two good outfield prospects in these men. Covington, who was with the club for a few games at the end of last season, is a good fielding first-baseman, and appears to be a good batsman. Today is the date set on which J. J. McGraw must make his decision as to what player of those Stallings named, he wants to complete the C. L. Herzog deal.

CRIMSON SQUAD HAS FIRST CUT

Coach Duffy Reduces Candidates for 1921 Nine—Tentative Schedule Is Also Announced

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—About 30 men remain on the Harvard freshman baseball squad since the first cut in the squad was made by Coach Hugh Duffy. According to student-manager R. M. Lloyd the 1921 team has every prospect of a successful season, having several pitchers who are doing exceptionally good work for so early in the season.

C. B. Butterfield, the former County Day pitcher, is rapidly rounding into shape and Coach Duffy is confident that he will prove to be one of the mainstays of the team. F. L. A. Cadby is also showing up well in the early practice sessions, and should be in his best form by the opening of the season.

Other members of the pitching staff who are developing fast under the direction of Coach Duffy are E. S. Harrell, E. Stillman, M. F. McFadden and C. R. Johnston. The most promising backstop that remains with the freshman squad is K. Blair, the former Clinton High School athlete. Blair is fast becoming a very proficient catcher and his ability to hit the ball when a hit is most needed will prove of great value to his team.

Few positions have been filled in either the outfield or infield by the coach as yet, but it is generally conceded that H. P. King, the former Groton Academy star will play at first base for the freshmen. He is especially proficient at the bat, while his throws around the diamond are extremely accurate. In the outfield, Macklin Davis, the former Choate School player, is the most prominent of the many candidates for these positions. Davis is a very fleet runner, and covers considerable ground quite efficiently.

Manager R. M. Lloyd has arranged a tentative schedule, subject to the approval of the Athletic Committee which is as follows:

April 24—Rindge Technical School at Cambridge; 27—Worcester Academy at Cambridge; May 4—Wentworth Academy at Cambridge; 11—Phillips Andover Academy at Andover; 15—Deane Academy at Cambridge; 22—Colby Academy at Cambridge; June 1—Yale 1921 at New Haven.

SHOEMAKER WINS FIFTH STRAIGHT

Continues to Lead in the Amateur Pocket Billiard Championship Tournament Without a Defeat

POCKET BILLIARD STANDING

Won	Lost	H.R.P.C.
J. H. Shoemaker.....	5	0 .31 1.000
Augustus Gardner.....	4	1 .15 .800
J. J. Malone.....	3	1 .21 .500
T. A. Plunkett.....	3	3 .15 .500
C. R. Shongood Jr.	3	4 .22 .480
C. M. Munz.....	2	4 .17 .330
C. R. Fulton.....	5	20 .20 .300
Ardie Wickers.....	1	5 .17 .166

NEW YORK, N. Y.—J. H. Shoemaker won his fifth straight victory in the United States amateur pocket billiard championship at the New York Athletic Club Wednesday afternoon when he defeated C. R. Shongood Jr. by a score of 125 to 90. In the only other match contested Augustus Gardner was the winner over Ardie Wickers, who was overwhelmed in a one-sided contest by the score of 125 to 54.

Not until he matched skill in the encounter with Shongood has Shoemaker been hard pressed by any of his rivals. Most of his games have been won by convincing margins, but in Shongood, Shoemaker found an opponent worthy of his best play. The former, a newcomer in the championship ranks, was a formidable rival during every minute of the contest, and had the fortune of the break been with him to he might have pressed Shoemaker to a closer score. Three times the champion smashed into the pyramid, scattered the ivories far apart, but failed to pocket the object ball. Ordinarily there would have been a feast for Shongood. In each game, however, the cue ball found its way to a position from which it was impossible for him to score.

Both men played a game of great merit. There were many brilliant shots that called forth applause. Shoemaker, however, had the advantage of experience, and this, combined with his acknowledged skill, proved too great handicap for Shongood to overcome. The match by innings follows:

J. H. Shoemaker—6 6 12 13 8 8 12 5 3 5
Princeton 27—Pennsylvania 17
High runs—12, 13, and 12.

C. R. Shongood Jr.—6 8 1 1 6 1 9 11 9
2 3 14 8 1 7. Total—90. Scratches—4.
High runs—17 and 12.

In the other game Wickers proved to be only a weak contender before Gardner. The latter assumed a commanding position in the match from the outset and gradually increased his lead to the close. The match by innings follows:

Augustus Gardner—11 6 11 9 14 4 9 10
9 8 12 19 9. Total—125. Scratches—5.
High runs—14, 11, and 9.

Ardie Wickers—6 3 8 1 5 10 5 4 6 2
4 6. Total—54. Scratches—7. High runs—9 and 8.

ROBESON WINS IN GOLF TOURNAMENT

PINEHURST, N. C.—J. S. Robeson of Rochester, N. Y., won the Tin Whistle golf championship Wednesday by a margin of five strokes, going over the No. 3 course in 80, the low gross for the day, and finishing with a total of 239 for the 64 holes covered by the three days' play.

FINE BASKETBALL SEASON IN EAST

University of Pennsylvania, Princeton and Cornell Fives Do Splendid Work in Inter-collegiate League Title Race

INTERCOLLEGiate BASKETBALL

Won	Lost	P.C.
Deforest Van Slyck, Yale	29	.58 .116
G. E. Sweeney, Penn.	20	.53 .98
C. J. Stewart, Cornell	30	.34 .94
C. C. Latour, Columbia	18	.48 .84
R. M. Trimble, Jr., Prince	20	.12 .72
L. H. Tripp, Princeton	18	.20 .70
L. H. Tripp, Cornell	29	.0 .58
Charles Farer, Columbia	25	.0 .40
R. J. Horne, Princeton	19	.2 .40
A. M. Stannard, Penn.	19	.0 .38
L. D. Davis, Penn.	22	.0 .44
H. R. Peck, Penn.	18	.0 .36
W. M. Kendall, Cornell	17	.2 .36
G. T. Simons, Columbia	13	.2 .30
D. R. Larmon, Dartmouth	12	.7 .31
J. N. Alexander Jr., Colm	12	.7 .31
W. G. T. Shedd, Yale	15	.0 .30
R. H. Allen, Cornell	14	.0 .28
W. S. Gray Jr., Princeton	14	.0 .28
J. L. Martin, Penn.	9	.10 .28
G. T. MacInnis, Cornell	13	.0 .26
R. H. Hamill, Yale	8	.0 .26
P. S. Dean Jr., Dartmouth	6	.0 .22
N. A. Augur, Yale	11	.0 .22
D. Johnson, Dartmouth	9	.0 .22
T. J. Farrell Jr., Columbia	3	.11 .17
F. Hutchinson, Dart	8	.0 .16
C. E. Hiniker, Dartmouth	5	.0 .16
E. C. Mulligan, Cornell	7	.0 .16
F. C. Muirhead, Dart	7	.0 .16
J. M. Mitchell, Penn.	6	.0 .12
T. H. Ainsworth, Dart	5	.0 .10
J. A. Newman, Columbia	4	.0 .08
H. E. Ramonat, Penn.	4	.0 .08
E. B. Bird, Princeton	5	.0 .06
Frank Schenck, Columbia	3	.0 .06
M. E. Bushby, Yale	2	.0 .04
Jaeir Horcasitas, Columbia	2	.0 .04
Rudolph Aebel, Columbia	2	.0 .04
R. J. Baker, Yale	1	.0 .02
Samuel Weinstein, Colum	1	.0 .02
Meyer Lurio, Cornell	1	.0 .02
F. C. Henry Jr., Cornell	1	.0 .02

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Despite war conditions the Intercollegiate Basketball League championship race for 1917-18, which came to a close last Saturday, was a most interesting one and furnished a splendid season with three teams having a chance to figure in the contest for first place well into the second half of the competition.

All of the colleges were more or less handicapped this winter, some through losing both coaches and veteran players who were figured on to form a strong nucleus for the 1918 fives. Yale University, champions of 1916-17, were particularly hard hit as they not only lost all of their regular players of last year, but also lost their coach and were forced to develop under the teaching of former star players. Considering these facts, the Eli's did splendidly to finish as well as they did.

Dartmouth College was another that was particularly hard hit and the fact that the Green failed to win a game during the entire season is no reason for figuring that this college is too weak for the intercollegiate league.

Much praise should be extended to the Dartmouth players, their coach and the undergraduates for carrying their school through to the end. Another year and the Hanover college is pretty sure to make a better showing at this sport.

Columbia University was the third college to be hard hit and the fact that the Green failed to win a game during the entire season is no reason for figuring that this college is too weak for the intercollegiate league.

Both the Columbia and Princeton crews took their first row of the season on the Charles River Wednesday. Though no launch followed the shells, Coach William Haines expressed himself as well pleased at what he saw of the work-out.

A year ago the first two varsity shells were on the water by March 14, but this was on Lynn Harbor. They did not have a pull on the Charles, however, until March 24, four days later than this season

CAMP DEVENS MEN GO OVER THE TOP

Trench Attacks Are Carried Out by Two Regiments Under the Command of Capt. J. E. L. Warren, a British Veteran

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMP DEVENS, Ayer, Mass.—Practical illustrations of front trench attacks are now occupying the attention of officers and men here, and much valuable knowledge is daily being gained by the soldiers. On Wednesday soldiers from the three hundred and first and three hundred and second infantry regiments went over the top in an assault force, capturing three lines of "enemy" trenches which light trench and simulated artillery fire had nearly destroyed. The men were commanded by Capt. J. E. L. Warren, a British veteran, in whose honor the drill field has recently been named.

Maj.-Gen. Harry F. Hodges, commanding the cantonment, staff officers, colonels, and junior officers witnessed the work which was successfully delineated by Lieut-Col. Edward Crott, and Lieut-Col. C. A. Romeyn. After several rounds had been fired, half of the men climbed from the trenches and made a charge on the first trench of the "enemy." After this was taken, the second and third trenches were captured in a similar manner. Such sham battles will be a daily feature of work now, and another battle is soon to take place about nine miles from the camp at North Littleton, Mass.

Brig.-Gen. C. W. Howard, adjutant-general of New Hampshire, called at division headquarters on Wednesday, to perfect plans for the officers in camp to accompany draft quotas on March 29.

Capt. H. J. Weider has been placed in command of an ammunition train company, and Capt. Q. A. S. McKeon has been given command of the divisional headquarters troop.

According to new orders, all field officers of the division staff and regimental field officers are to attend a school of military art, which will be held twice weekly, and which will be conducted along the lines of a general staff school in France. Among the points of instruction will be how to care for a division and its supplies, military geography of the western front, and like topics.

Col. F. A. Pope reviewed the three hundred and first engineer company on Wednesday, and expressed himself as satisfied with the work the men are doing.

Jewish Volunteers Honored

BOSTON, Mass.—A mass meeting complimentary to 50 more volunteers in the Jewish battalion for service in Palestine was held on Wednesday evening in Fenwick Hall, with Albert Hurwitz, chairman of the local committee in charge of raising recruits, presiding. The speakers were Abraham Alpert, Dr. M. N. Elchler, Private Solomon Frankel, Private Simeon Goldman, Dr. Shmara Levin, and Maj. Kenneth G. Marlatt, the head of the British-Canadian recruiting mission in Boston.

Each of the speakers paid tribute to the patriotism of the young men, and frequent reference was made to the part Jewish soldiers played in ancient history. Patriotic songs were sung under the direction of Samuel Adelman, who will lead the meeting of Jewish soldiers to be held at Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass., on Friday evening.

Wentworth Graduation

BOSTON, Mass.—Eighty-five students comprising various courses were graduated on Wednesday evening from Wentworth Institute, and were awarded diplomas by Principal Arthur L. Williston. Nearly all of the men are fitted for efficient service in engineer regiments or government plants, machine work and pattern making being popular with most of the graduates.

Harvard Club Addressed

BOSTON, Mass.—Maj. Ralph Lowell, Harvard '12 and a graduate of the Pittsburgh training camp, in addressing the members of the Harvard Club on Wednesday evening, said that college men in the officers' training camp at Camp Devens lead in every requirement excepting discipline and realization of the seriousness of the war, but that they are woefully lacking in those essentials.

Other speakers during the evening were Dr. Charles W. Eliot, president-emeritus of the university; Brig.-Gen. John A. Johnston, commanding the northeastern department; President A. Lawrence Lowell of Harvard; Rear Admiral Spencer S. Wood of the first naval district, and Francis R. Appleton, president of the New York Harvard Club.

The officers of the club for the year are as follows: Honorary president, Maj. Henry L. Higgins; active president, Odie Roberts; vice-president, Robert F. Herrick; secretary, Frederick S. Mead.

First Corps of Cadets Fund

BOSTON, Mass.—With recent contributions aggregating \$181.10, the fund for the First Corps of Cadets, according to William B. Stearns, treasurer, now amounts to \$7825.80.

Ranger Graduation Exercises

BOSTON, Mass.—Graduation exercises were held on the Massachusetts nautical training ship, Ranger, at the navy yard, on Wednesday, at which time diplomas in seamanship and navigation were presented to 23 students who have satisfactorily completed the course of two years, the men now being eligible for examinations for third mate. A short address

was made by Rear Admiral Spencer S. Wood. Honors were presented to Lawrence A. Wright of the engineering course, and to William H. Fitzgerald of the course in navigation.

NEED FOR WHEAT PLANTING URGED

New York Senator, in Advocating Higher Price, Says Production Must Not Be Blocked

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The debate on Senator T. P. Gore's bill, proposing to raise the price of the 1918 wheat crop to \$2.50, continued in the Senate yesterday, a number of senators, including J. W. Wadsworth of New York and H. C. Lodge of Massachusetts, arguing that, if the Government is to regulate prices, the price fixed must be such as not to interfere with production.

Reviewing the testimony of witnesses who appeared before the Committee on Agriculture, Senator Wadsworth said that there was no doubt whatever that the net result of the fixing of the price of wheat was going to cause decrease in the planted acreage. The senator from New York laid stress on the importance of production, pointing out that, after all, the question which must be the determining factor is not what must be paid for flour but whether the United States will, in the year 1918, produce sufficient wheat to feed both itself and its allies.

Senator Wadsworth also argued that many of the regulations put into effect, "with the best intentions in the world," had a detrimental effect on production and a discouraging effect on the farmers, "who will not raise crops unless they are sure of a market." He argued, therefore, in favor of a higher price in the interest of production.

Besides the argument of the importance of production above everything else, another argument brought forward in favor of a higher price for wheat is the inability of the farmer under existing conditions to meet the competition of other industries like the munition factories, which are taking labor from the farm.

HIGHWAY TRANSPORT LEAGUE ORGANIZES

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Representatives of commercial organizations in Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island met in the Providence Chamber of Commerce Wednesday and formed the Highway Transport League of Southern New England and New York for the purpose of increasing motor truck freight service. Another meeting of the organization is to be held April 18 when officers will be elected and the final plans made.

One of the main purposes of the league, it is understood, is to make possible the use of trucks on return load trips, so that one truck that has made a haul from Boston to Providence, for example, may not have to return empty. It was pointed out that trucks will probably be used in greater proportion as the facilities of the steam railroads become overcrowded and unable to handle the increase in war traffic.

PRIZES ARE AWARDED

BOSTON, Mass.—Announcement has been made of the prizes awarded by the Boston Society of Architects in a recent triangular competition. Three bodies are interested in these awards, the Boston Architectural Club, Harvard University and Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Each one is entitled to one or more awards within its own students entering for the competition. The \$50 prize for regular students at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology was awarded to Clarence M. Ellis '18, of North Attleboro, the prize of the same value and merit being awarded for Harvard to R. C. Roudebush, while the \$25 prize to the club members was given to T. F. McDonough.

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OTTAWA, Ont.—Police Chief Ross states that there has been considerably less drunkenness in the city of Ottawa since the Province went dry. There were 296 less arrests for drunkenness during the 12 months immediately following prohibition than the year immediately preceding prohibition. Disorderly conduct charges also decreased appreciably. Had Hull, which is in the Province of Quebec and just across the river from Ottawa been also in the dry column the statistics would have been even more favorable as regards the prohibition movement.

HOUSING FOR SHIP WORKERS

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CHICAGO OPERA DEFICIT

CHICAGO, Ill.—Guarantors of the Chicago Grand Opera Company, it is said, will be required to meet a deficit of considerably more than \$110,000 for the season of 1917-18. It is understood that under the terms of the agreement, 22 guarantors are to meet losses up to \$110,000, and that Harold F. McCormick is to pay any deficit in excess of that sum.

SCHOOL WORK IN FOOD CONSERVING

Cities and Towns Throughout Massachusetts Plan to Enlarge Upon the Program Followed Out Last Year

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best ports in the world after the war, said Mayor Peters at the annual meeting of the Boston Paper Trade Association in the Algonquin Club, Wednesday night. He told of the conditions in trade and business which may be expected after the war, concluding: "Boston is going to be one of the finest ports in the world to meet these new conditions after the war. We are not going to stop until the port facilities and railroad facilities are the best on the Atlantic Coast."

MUSIC

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BOYS' FARM CAMP PLANS FOR SUMMER

Concord (Mass.) Institution Started When First Call Was Made Last Year Is to Resume Its Service This Spring

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, D. C.—Camp Thomas, located in Concord, Mass., last summer, looked upon as the initial "boys' farm camp," will return this coming season with continued enthusiasm. A year ago, when the call went forth throughout the land for a rallying application to garden production, the State Committee on Public Safety, through patriotic appeal, aroused the school pupils in all parts of the Commonwealth to the point of enthusiastic desire to go out and do their agricultural "bit."

The farmers became doubtful of the true value of the proposed boy labor and did not seem inclined to offer an attractive wage. Here then was a willing service, but a product without a market; a breach that it seemed all important to fill. Twenty-five Dorchester High School boys led by their supervisors jumped to the breach, filled it, and thus brought down to the concrete what was felt to be a worthy new and valuable.

The four players are admitted by a rehearsal group at present. They are still, according to their own avowal, in their practice stage and are making a few public appearances more for what they can learn than for what they can teach. Said the first violinist to an interviewer from The Christian Science Monitor at the end of the season of 1916-17: "We have practiced for a year now, learning the repertory, and we shall not consider our preparations complete until we have studied together three years."

Since that time, a vacancy has occurred, Mr. Felber dropping out from the position of second violin and Mr. Kot

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

The First German Towns

Whenever a convenient spot is found near the seacoast, at the mouth of a river, or at the junction of two roads, population tends to gather together for convenience sake. The presence of a community of people always attracts others, and to the fishermen or tillers of the soil are added artisans and merchants, until a town rises into existence.

From the earliest days, however, the Germans had had a natural antipathy to town life, writes Florence Aston, in "Stories from German History." In ancient times a man would deliberately choose a position for his homestead out of sight and beyond call of his neighbors, and those cities which were built by the Romans on the Rhine and the Danube they laid in ruins. It was not until the reign of Henry the Fowler that the towns began to take any important place in the national life, but during the terrible Hungarian invasions he encouraged the people to live together for mutual protection against the enemy, knowing well that the Hungarians did not understand how to wage war against fortified cities.

He instructed the people to build walls and ramparts round their towns and to dig deep moats. Within the town itself he made them construct fortresses or burgs, from which the dwellers gained the name of "burghers." Since the people were unwilling to live within the high walls, Henry used to make them cast lots, and every ninth man had to do service there in his turn. One-third of the corn was stored there to be ready to withstand a siege in time of war. Moreover, Henry decreed that all courts of law, assemblies and councils were to be held within city walls, and a square was to be cleared for the holding of markets. In this manner he accustomed the people to town life, and in his reign there grew up the cities of Quedlinburg, Goslar, Merseburg, Meissen, Magdeburg and many others.

Henry's policy in this respect was followed by his successors, notably the Otos, who saw in the towns a sure refuge against the increasing powers of nobles of the empire. For this reason they granted charters to the townspeople, which conferred rights of self-government, such as had only before been enjoyed by dukes and bishops.

So the towns grew in importance,

and chose the chief of their men to govern them, and a mayor to be their leader. The citizens were armed in time of war, and displayed banners with the arms of their town, and they acquired the right of coining their own money and levying tolls and taxes. At first the artisans were looked down upon with scorn by the free burghers of the town who composed its aristocracy. But as time passed, guilds were formed and the tradesmen themselves rose to a position of much importance in the life of the city.

The description of these early towns sounds scarcely attractive to modern people, for the streets were narrow and crooked, unpaved and uncleared, and stepping-stones were often used, from one to another of which the people must spring if they wished to keep clear of the mud. The upper stories of the houses projected over the ground floor, thereby robbing the street of light and air. Towers were built as a protection over the town gates, which were shut at night, and those inhabitants who wished to stir abroad at such season carried a lantern with them to light their way. The houses were generally built of wood, and were small, with oriels windows and gables, and adorned on the outside with pious texts and proverbs and occasional carving. Such were the German towns, which progressed rapidly in wealth and culture, and became famous throughout Europe. The tradesmen in medieval towns not only manufactured their goods, but acted as merchants, too. For mutual protection, they formed guilds, some of which exist, in name at least, to this day, and had it not been for these guilds the workers would have been defenseless in the hands of feudal lords.

Trade was most active in the south of Europe at such centers as Venice, Genoa, Barcelona, and the southern French cities, but the Germans soon learned to value the silks and porcelains of China, the Venetian glassware and eastern carpets, and exchanged their own commodities for them. They traded usually with Venice, bringing the goods over the Brenner Pass and down the Rhine, or transporting them by sea to Flanders.

Birdland Aviation

"Wake up, wake up, sleepy heads," called Mrs. C. Bird. "Don't you see it's daylight—high time for all birds to be up and about!"

"Yes, yes," piped up Father Bird. "It's shamefully late for you to be asleep. Have you forgotten what we are to do today? Come, wake up!"

The Baby Cat-Birds stretched their wings sleepily, yawned, and opened their eyes. "Is breakfast ready?" they all called at once, and kept up such a chatter about it that Father Cat-Bird hurried off in one direction to attend to it and Mother Cat-Bird disappeared in another. The Baby Cat-Birds continued to call loudly for breakfast, all the while their parents were gone. That is a way they have, though it seems a bit ill-mannered to us.

From time to time, they poked their heads anxiously out of their house, to see if Father or Mother could be seen. Their house was a nice nest, down in Orchardtown, Pear Tree Lane, near Cottage Farm. Father and Mother Bird had picked out this site carefully a few months before, building the nest with their own loving hands; or perhaps, in this case, I should say bills. It was quite near Cottage Farm, as I have said, but Father and Mother Bird did not mind that, for they had observed that the humans who lived in Cottage Farm were great friends of theirs. Little houses for the Wren Family had appeared in several of the trees, and a splendid baffle for all the Birds was set out near Cottage Farm. Although their nest could be seen quite plainly from the windows of Cottage Farm, it gave them no concern whatever, and they went on about their business.

Their business was the bringing up properly of the four young Cat-Birds, who presently appeared in the new home. It kept Father Bird busy feeding them, when the children were too small to be left alone; but, as they grew older, Mother Bird was able to go to look for food, too. And as they grew bigger, they grew hungrier, and I don't really see how Father Bird could have supplied them all alone. They were a well-brought-up family, as bird families go—not very good-looking.

A Long Afternoon

"What shall I do all this long afternoon?" cried Will, yawning and stretching himself. "What—shall—I do? A whole long afternoon, and the rain pouring and nothing to do. It will seem like a whole week till supper time. I know it will. Oh—dear me!"

"It is too bad!" said Aunt Harriet, sympathetically. "Poor lad! What will you do, indeed? While you are waiting, suppose you just hold 'this yarn for me.'"

Will held six skeins of yarn, one after another, and Aunt Harriet told him six stories, one after the other, each better than the last.

He was sorry when the yarn was all wound, and he began to wonder again what he should do all the long, long afternoon.

"Will," said his mother, calling him over the balusters, "I wish you would stay with baby just while I run down to the kitchen to see about something."

Will ran up, and his mother ran down. She was gone an hour, but Will did not think it was more than ten minutes, for he and baby were



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Animated Pictures

Introducing the Lecturer of the Evening, Mr. Pouter-Pigeon said in part: "What is an animated picture? Many people are inquiring into the secret of its success, and I remember the first time I saw an animated picture, which is now commonly called the Movies. I could hardly believe

my eyes. Everything on the screen seemed to jerk and jump, and it was a long time before I became accustomed to it. However, in these days of rapid progress, the results are very encouraging, practical and artistic. Being a member of your Barnyard, it gives me great pleasure to introduce to you the Lecturer of the Evening, Mr. Red Comb."

Loud applause greeted the Lecturer as he mounted the soapbox and began:

"Friends, has it ever occurred to you to ask yourself why rain appears to fall in streaks, though it descends to earth in drops? Or why the glowing end of a charred stick produces fiery lines if waved about in the darkness? Common sense tells us that the drop and the burning point cannot be in two places at the same time. And yet, apparently, we are able to see both in many positions simultaneously. Now, my dear friends, we can readily see that the picture on the screen is a three-legged race."

"Hear him, hear him!" said Mr. Pig critically.

"Why, it's seven legs with the Kangaroos and five with the Penguins!"

"Wrong again," remarked I. Terrier, with great observation. "I see four flappers on the Penguins."

"Pardon me," intervened the Lecturer, "I have the floor," and then he continued his remarks.

"We see the same body and the same legs continuously, but in different positions which merge into one another. No method of reproducing that impression of motion is possible if only one drawing, diagram or photograph is used. Therefore, a series of pictures are taken, slightly different from one another; and, in order that the pictures may not be blurred, a screen must be placed before the eye while the change from picture to picture is made. The shorter the time of change and the greater the number of pictures presented to illustrate a single motion, the more realistic the effect. These are the general fundamentals of the thing."

—Elizabeth Knobel.

A Boy's Maple Sugar Business

Up in New York State, in a section of the Catskills, there is a sugar-camp in a grove of some 3000 well-grown, hard maples, big enough to carry from two to four buckets apiece when sugar-making time comes. There is a big evaporating house, where the sap runs from large tubs into an evaporator, the flow automatically regulated to keep it simmering away at the right temperature.

There are big stirring-kettles, and hundreds of molds, and the syrup, when it begins to sugar, is put into the kettles and stirred until it is as white as thick cream. Then it is poured into the little molds or tins, and forms the scallop-edged cakes that are to be marketed. Or if it will pay better to do so, the syrup is sold in gallon cans before being reduced to sugar.

And a farmer's boy has developed this big business from a start made when his father, like all farmers in the region, boiled enough sap in the spring to make what maple syrup the family would need through the year. A visit to New York had opened the boy's eyes as to the market for maple syrup there. He found that a poor quality, only 25 per cent real maple, sold for more money than the best bought at home.

He made a bargain with his father for the rental of the sugar grove and then began the development that has reached a plant such as is described above, with an output reaching in a good season up to 10,000 gallons which bring him not less than \$1.50 per gallon, and sometimes more when made into sugar. Here was a boy who had eyes that could see an opportunity at home.—Frank Farrington, in the March St. Nicholas.

blanks, and a tent," he said, "and camp out for a day or two, or until we get tired of it. We will take our rifles, also, and Juan may go along to care for the horses. We will do our own cooking, and for a while will be monarchs of all we survey—though we won't be able to see far."

That was a proposition which appealed strongly to Ralph and Donald. They had seen a little of camp life, but not much, and they felt that half a week of it would be wholly delightful. Within two hours the wagon had been brought out and packed, two stout horses had been hitched to it. Harry had taken the reins, the others had piled in anyhow, and they were on their way. After travelling five miles from the ranch house, they noticed that the country began to assume an even wilder appearance. The mesquites were larger, the cacti taller and the chaparral more dense. Part of the route was over prairie, but most of it was a twisting, overgrown track which, apparently, had not been used for a year. Harry told them that they were gradually approaching the Rio Grande, and that the Pena, indeed, rose within a mile of that stream, flowing away from it.

They reached the creek about sunset, and followed its course for a mile or more, finally camping in the midst of a grove of pecan trees, which covered nearly a half-mile square. The nuts lay already thickly on the ground, and the branches were still laden.

Like all the smaller streams they had encountered in the West, Pena arroyo was narrow, rapid, beautifully clear, and well stocked with perch and bass. . . . That day they gathered three bushels of pecans, working in the trees only so long as it seemed good sport. "We will take a wagon, provisions,

Oranges Bright

It was a large golden orange and Kenneth had placed it on the top of his desk, until he should have finished the rest of his luncheon. It was the largest and finest orange Kenneth had ever seen, and he had said so aloud, when, just as a matter of course, the orange began talking.

"I'm glad you think so," the orange said, "but wait until you eat me!"

"You seem to be pretty sure about yourself," said Kenneth.

"Everything's been done to make me fine," answered the orange, "so why shouldn't I be? Would you like to have me tell you some of the things?"

"Sure," replied Kenneth; "that'll be great!"

"In the first place," began the orange, "I will have to go back to where we started, as tiny trees or 'seedlings.' Nothing much happened to us until we left the nursery. You see, we have a nursery just as you had when you were little; and, like you, we are cared for until we can stand alone. It was rather tiresome in the nursery, because we were so crowded; but, one beautiful spring day, a man came and bought a lot of us and we were shipped over to his orchard. But it wasn't an orchard until we got there; it was only bare land before; but, as soon as we were planted, we made it something more. A great deal of preparation had been made for our coming. Where we lived it only rains part of the year, and as we had to be watered all through the year, the first thing that had to be done was to plan the ditches and grade the land so that, when we were all planted and the water was turned on, it would be carried to every tree. Then the weeds and stubble had to be plowed under. After this, the land was irrigated and plowed again. Then came the harrowing."

"What's harrowing?" asked Kenneth.

"That breaks the big clods of earth into tiny pieces," answered the orange; "and when, at last, the land was ready for us, it was as fine as though it had been put through a grinder. You'll never guess how we were moved from the nursery!"

"How?" asked Kenneth, his mouth full.

"When we are shipped, we are pre-cooled. This is nothing more than storing us for a while in a cool place until we are all of a cold, even temperature, just a few degrees above freezing. Then we are put in refrigerator cars and begin our long journey to market. When we are pre-cooled, the cars only have to be re-cooled once going all across the continent. Before this was done, they had to be re-cooled several times. Then we reach the markets and stores, and from them to the people who want us. And now, Kenneth, it looks to me as though you were ready for me."

"You've been so good about telling me all this, I don't feel like eating you now," answered Kenneth.

The orange's eyes twinkled. "That's what I grew on the tree for, and I'm glad you're the one who is going to have me. Here!" and the orange rolled off the desk into Kenneth's lap.

"Am I good?" asked the orange, as Kenneth put a large slice into his mouth.

"Uhm-m-m!" said Kenneth; "the best ever."

The Pygmy Elephant

The pygmy elephant is an inhabitant of the Congo country, in Africa. He stands about six feet high and is known to the natives of that country as the "water elephant" because he remains much of the time in a muddy bay or in the water. Of course, he is a good swimmer, too.

A little square of earth was cut around each tree, so that none of the soil that grew around our roots should be disturbed, and then this solid cube of earth and roots was tightly wrapped in burlap. When we reached our destination, the burlap and all was planted in the hole made for it.

"We felt pretty proud when we were all set out, row upon row of us, 30 feet apart. We had enjoyed our trip and, after we were firmly placed in the soil and had been given a good drink of water, we were very happy. After the crowded nursery, the world seemed so big and free to us. There was nothing to do but grow and grow. And this we did, putting out branches here and there, just as the fancy took us. They fairly raced with each other. And then, one day, some men came and cut our pretty branches all back. You can imagine how we felt!"

"I don't see what they did that for," cried Kenneth.

"Neither did we at the time. But, Kenneth, did you ever eat an orange that was all dry and pitiful inside?"

"Lots of times," replied Kenneth, "and they're horrid, too."

"Well, that's what happens when a tree runs all to branches; there's nothing left for the fruit. After a while, I came to understand this and saw that a well-pruned tree—one that is compact and bunchy—gives the finest fruit. It was a happy day for us, when our blossoms began to appear in goodly numbers. Did you ever smell an orange blossom, Kenneth?"

"No," said Kenneth, "but I've heard they smell awfully good."

"Indeed they do, and there's nothing finer than to drive past an orange orchard at night. There seems to be something in the air, then, that brings out double the fragrance. Then after a while, one by one, the petals drop off, leaving in the center of each blossom a tiny green ball no larger than a very small pea, and that's the beginning of the orange. Of course, not every blossom turns into an orange; some fall off, and whole sprays are picked and carried away on account of their beauty and fragrance, but there's always plenty left to develop into big, round, golden balls. As long as the winter rains continue, the trees don't have to be irrigated, but every so often the ground between the trees is turned up, so that it won't get hard and packed and so that the air and water may find their way to the roots. This is called 'cultivating.'

"I didn't know you had winter," interrupted Kenneth.

"We say 'winter' because it's winter-time, but we don't have the snow and cold weather you do in the North. Happy, happy days are passed. The tiny balls become larger and larger, but still they remain green. It's not until they're full sized that they commence to color; then the green slowly gives place to a pale lemon, and like diamonds in the sky. Oh, I am sure there cannot be a richer child than I!"

—Elizabeth Knobel.

Dainty Baby Dresses

at

The Children's Store

—all so reasonably priced



Ages 6 Months to 2 Years

\$1.65

A large assortment of Dresses similar to above cut, made of fine nainsook, dainty lace trimmed or embroidered yokes. Skirts neatly finished with embroidery or lace edges.

Our illustrated catalogue, No. 82, of everything that children wear, will be sent on request.

AS TARR BEST

MADISON AND WASASH CHICAGO

2

LOBSTER EMBARGO AROUSES PROTEST

Dealers in Boston and Maine hope to enlist strong support in obtaining a modification of the order.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Claiming that the lobster industry in Northeastern United States and the Maritime Province of Canada is seriously threatened by the embargo placed by the express companies on shipments of live lobsters outside of New England except to New York City, lobster dealers in this city, Portland, Me., Halifax, N. S., and Rockland Me., who handled about 75 per cent of the entire catch are planning to enlist the services of Massachusetts and Canadian authorities and the Boston Chamber of Commerce in obtaining a modification of the order.

The Boston lobster dealers, who claim to represent an investment of \$5,000,000, and who 10 days ago were predicting a lobster shortage and continued high prices, now believe that the New England market will be flooded with lobsters at prices which will not repay the Maine and Nova Scotia fisherman for his effort.

These dealers declared that more than 25,000 men are employed in the lobster industry between Portland, Me., and Cape Breton, and that many of them are staring out on the spring catch in the expectation of obtaining a ready market for the lobsters, and prices which will give them a reasonable profit.

In their effort to obtain public and private support against the embargo, several of the large wholesale firms admit that they have been subsidizing lobster companies in Maine.

Fifteen Boston wholesale lobster dealers are united in their campaign against the embargo, but representatives of these firms deny that they have ever combined to fix prices for lobsters. Retail dealers point out, however, that prices for lobsters along the water front rule about the same among all the dealers throughout the year.

On the other hand, the wholesalers maintain that during April, May and June, when lobsters are more plenty than at other times during the year, the average price has not varied for five years, although the price of all other fish, including oysters, has advanced 50 to 100 per cent and in some cases even more.

The express companies claim that the order for the embargo was issued from the representative of the companies in Washington, and was for the purpose of releasing transportation for necessities, lobsters having been placed in the luxury class of foods. The companies also claim that successful lobster shipments by rail are dependent wholly on close connections at transfer points, and that transportation at the present time is so uncertain that heavy losses will result if the companies accept such consignments.

W. H. Nickerson of Boston, representing the wholesalers and a former member of the Canadian Parliament, claims to have been assured by A. K. Maclean, Acting Minister of Finance in Canada, that the Canadian authorities will assist in obtaining a modification of the order.

DATE IS SET FOR MRS. MOONEY'S TRIAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—The trial of Mrs. Rena Mooney on the charge of complicity in the San Francisco Preparedness Day bomb crime has been set for next Monday before Judge Franklin A. Griffin. Mrs. Mooney has been acquitted once on a charge growing out of this crime.

On the refusal of Judge Griffin longer to delay the trial of Israel Weinberg, another defendant, who has once been tried and acquitted, the prosecution moved for the dismissal of the indictments against Weinberg in Judge Griffin's department, and the motion was granted.

This leaves only two indictments against Weinberg, these being before Judge Dunne. The defense will, however, resist trial before Judge Dunne, claiming that he is prejudiced, citing in this connection a statement alleged to have been made by Judge Dunne to the effect that he believed the defendant to be guilty.

TEXAS SUFFRAGE BILL IS EXPECTED TO PASS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

AUSTIN, Tex.—The Texas Senate on Wednesday introduced by a vote of 22 to 9 the bill already passed by the House providing for woman suffrage in primary elections. The bill will pass finally Thursday. It does not provide for suffrage in general elections owing to the possibility that a constitutional question might arise. The next primary elections, always decisive in Texas politics, will be held in July. The Senate passed finally with an amendment the bill already passed by the House providing for majority nominations and a second primary.

THIRTY MILLION TONS OF COAL TO BE NEEDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—Thirty million tons of coal will be shipped to New England during the year beginning April 1, according to word received today, from Washington, D. C. The

BRITISH LABOR BACK OF ALLIES

Leader at Boston Meeting Says Workingmen Are Back of Governments and Hold President Wilson in High Regard

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—W. A. Appleton, of the British General Federated Trade,

and Joshua Butterworth of the British Ship Constructors and Shipwrights Union, asserted Wednesday night at a mass meeting in the Wells Memorial that British labor was back of the Allies with all its might and with a full measure of loyalty. Mr. Butterworth declared that the British labor unions held President Wilson in very high regard. He declared that he believed that President Wilson's mission was to make the world safe for democracy and to bring about a worldwide and equitable peace.

Mr. Appleton, in his address, spoke of the propaganda that the Germans were spreading broadcast as to the war and the labor unions. He spoke of the loyalty of labor in England and said that he found the same conditions in the United States. He said, in part: "It is not quite fair to charge to the British democracy of today the autocracy of years ago, when we had a limited franchise and a King that could not speak English and was brought over from Germany. It certainly wasn't an England that was then represented of the common people, but an autocracy of a biased and minority Parliament and a German King."

"It is my firm conviction that if England had gone to the assistance of France in 1870, we'd then have crushed the German autocracy, and this present war could have been avoided."

With regard to peace, the speaker said he had no faith in peace by negotiation. He said the only way to make a lasting peace was by compelling the other fellow to respect you. He declared that the United States was not prepared to give up everything it had to patch up a peace at this time, any more than was Great Britain, France, Italy and the other allies.

"I predict that the time is not far distant when the Germans will be swept out of France and Belgium, and our forces will be marching into Potsdam."

On Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock the British labor representatives addressed New England employers of labor in the auditorium in the east wing of the State House. They said that their mission to the United States is to impress labor and capital equally with the importance of each doing all that he can to help the allied governments carry the war to a successful conclusion. Lieut.-Gov. Calvin Coolidge presided.

SECRETARY BAKER'S LETTER STIRS MAYOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ROCK ISLAND, Ill.—Mayor William McConochie, in a letter to Governor Lowden on Wednesday, called the Baker letter relative to Rock Island conditions "dry propaganda." He accused Carlton G Taylor, dry leader,

of "slanders his home city to further his partisan purpose." "I have confidence our citizens love Rock Island too well to allow themselves to be frightened by the beating of the tom-toms of this crowd of self-elected guardians," concluded the Mayor.

Charles MacGowan, president of the Tri-City Federation of Labor, in a protest to Mr. Baker says that the letter is a reflection upon the patriotism of the workingmen, but pledges unwavering support to a clean-up if facts warrant it.

The Chamber of Commerce has invited Governor Lowden, Attorney-General Brundage and federal officers to attend an open meeting Tuesday night to discuss a remedy for conditions. The Chamber of Commerce has partially come out against the liquor traffic although its officers have heretofore avoided the issue.

COAL OPERATORS' AGREEMENT

NEW YORK, N. Y.—To insure an adequate supply of high grade coals for the bunkering of naval vessels, army transports and other trans-Atlantic steamships, as well as to aid in preventing a repetition of the past winter's fuel shortage along the Atlantic seaboard, West Virginia coal operators at a meeting here have agreed to divert to the East several million tons of West Virginia smokeless coal from its former middle western markets.

PRISONERS FOR FARM WORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

REGINA, Sask.—That there is a likelihood of the price of gasoline decreasing and that there is no intention on the part of the Dominion Government to restrict the amount of gasoline used by drivers of pleasure cars in Canada, is the information received by the secretary of the Regina Automobile Club from an official of the Canadian Automobile Club writing from Ottawa after an interview with the Assistant Fuel Controller, Mr. Peterson.

HARVARD-PRINCETON DEBATE

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—Maj.-Gen. Samuel S. Sumner, U. S. A. (retired), of Syracuse, N. Y., will be the presiding officer at the debate between Harvard University and Princeton, in Sanders Theater, Friday night, it is announced today. Thomas J. B. Boynton, United States District Attorney of Boston; Frederick J. Macleod '91, chairman of the Massachusetts Public Service Commission, and James H. Vahey, former Democratic candidate for Governor of Massachusetts, will be the judges.

TRANSPORT CONFERENCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—A conference between members of the Government and the representatives of the various transportation bodies in the Dominion, both land and water, was recently held, at which important matters were

discussed. It is expected that the conference will bring about a solution of the transportation problems for the coming season by a greater coordination of effort than has hitherto been the case. The three necessary factors it was agreed were first, ships; secondly, improved terminal facilities at the various Canadian ports, and thirdly, better railway facilities for the delivery of goods at the ports. Among other decisions arrived at, was one to the effect that the Atlantic ports of Halifax and St. John should be used to a greater extent this summer than they had been in the past.

DAMAGE DONE BY SABOTAGE ACTS

Spikes Driven Into Trees and Logs—Paint and Posters Rendered Useless—Wheat Burned—Other Lawless Acts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

[Articles in this series on Sabotage appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on March 13 and 16.]

CHICAGO, Ill.—Here are some sabotage particulars mentioned in the publications at national I. W. W. headquarters, Solidarity: "According to stories Mr. Metlen (a Montana state official) heard, somebody has been driving spikes in logs and have already ruined saws in mills in the lumber country." (Solidarity, June 16-17.) I. W. W.'s in jail damage furniture and fixtures. (June 16.)

Burning wheat fields. (Aug. 11.)

Putting copper nails or tacks in fruit trees or grape vines. Interfering with canned goods. (March 6, 1915.)

Slowing down work in the mines. "When the cat sits on the pick handle bridge buttons go to pot." (April 21, 1917.)

The following extracts are from the Industrial Worker of Seattle:

"Sabotage in Woods—working slow on the job. Misplacing tools where they are not easily found. Cutting logs shorter than required size. Driving spikes in logs or even trees."

"Some uncivilized loggers have threatened to drive one twenty-penny spike a day for every nickel cut from their wages." (Dec. 26, 1912.)

Scab workers' feet "all swelled up" and had to quit camp in which he was working. (July 28, 1917.)

Spikes found in logs at North Bend (Oregon) Mill & Lumber Company caused three broken saws. (May 26, 1917.)

Major Ralph's shipyard, San Francisco, burning down two days before closed shop was to go into effect. (Aug. 29, 1917.)

Many ways of sabotage from Pouget follows, all mentioned in his "Sabotage":

In 1908, at Bedford, Ind., when the workers heard of reduction of their wages to be made, they went to a neighboring machine shop and had their shovels cut smaller, whereupon they returned to their work and answered to their bosses: "Small wages, small shovels."

Machinists putting emery dust or a little sand in the machines to clog them and cause loss of time and costly repairs to boss. Cabinet makers can deteriorate a piece of furniture without boss noticing it at first sight. A tailor can spoil a suit of clothes or a piece of cloth. A salesmen can put a stain on garments and cause them to be sold as damaged. A farm hand can make a mistake with his scythe or hoe, or sow bad seeds in the fields.

The workers of a fur factory in Philadelphia before going out on strike, altered the size of the patterns by instructions from their union, and after the "scabs" had ruined many garments the strikers were called back, when they readjusted and repaired their patterns.

Billposters of Paris, having had their wages cut, retaliated by increasing the paste used for their work and adding to it a two-cent tallow candle. When the paste dried, the posters fell to the ground and the work had to be done over.

Pouget says the record for sabotage is held by the masons, who have used it abundantly since 1906. After a six-story building was completed, it was found the chimneys did not draw. When inspected, it was found a trowel full of mortar had "fallen" in the smoke shaft.

Varnishers treat white lead with a special chemical composition so that after a few hours all sorts of varnishes appear as if they had been done with lampblack.

Smith in his book on sabotage, page 18, says: "Motion-picture operators in Chicago have used sabotage to advantage to clear the house of unfair patrons by dropping vile-smelling chemicals on the floor during performance. This method was used after an extensive boycott of the theaters in question had been advertised."

Here is one from Haywood: The

Albert Steiger Company SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

"A Store of Specialty Shops"

Our New Boys' Shop

This is one of the most complete boys' clothing shops in Western New England. Everything a boy can need or wish for can be found here.

The same exacting attention to perfect workmanship, good style and fine materials that characterize our Woman's and Misses' departments mark the garments in our new Boys' Shop.

The shop is located on the third floor, adjoining the infants' and children's shop.

D. H. Brigham & Co. SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

An Unusual Collection of

Suit Hats

At \$5, \$7.50 and \$10

In Linen with smart tailored trimming in wing, ribbon and flowered effects, many with facings of Georgette.

\$15.00, \$18.50, \$20.00, \$25.00 to \$35.00

Make The

THIRD NATIONAL BANK Your Bank

Total Resource Over \$10,500,000

383-385 Main Street "By the Clock"

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

CHARLES HALL, Inc.

The Hall Bldg., SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Fire Place Season

Coal shortage brings back the open fire. Come for ANDIRONS and FIRE SETS in many styles and at a wide price range.

CHARLES HALL, Inc.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

CHARLES HALL, Inc.

SPRINGFIELD

NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

IRON AND STEEL PRICE FIXING

Government Seeks Reductions on Some Products—Shipyard, Railroad and Shell-Steel Programs to Make Demands

Iron and steel manufacturers entered the price conference with the War Industries Board at Washington Wednesday knowing that they would be asked to make reductions on some products, particularly pig iron, says the Iron Age. Producers of foundry iron strongly oppose lower prices, and a compromise may be made by reducing basic iron \$1, or to \$32, and Bessemer iron, which is 10 per cent higher, from \$36.30 to \$35.20. There is probability, too, of some downward revision in scrap, in certain forms of which competition has already brought reductions from the government basis.

On some finished products which have been considered out of line the Government will also seek reductions. How strongly these will be pressed depends upon the extent to which Washington considers the output of smaller high-cost plants to be essential to the carrying out of its program. On the score of securing the largest possible output of pig iron and steel from the available coke, current priority decisions tend more and more to throw smaller iron and steel plants into idleness, and the development of this policy is being watched closely throughout the industry.

No material or general readjustment of existing prices for rolled products is looked for, and the steel men contend that the uncertainties of the situation, which are already affecting demand, should be removed by making the new prices effective for at least six months.

Apart from the special plea of two large consuming interests for a reduction in Southern pig iron, because they located plants in the South to get the benefit of its low pig iron costs, manufacturing buyers of iron and steel in no formal way in the present Washington conference.

Somewhat conflicting statements are made as to the extent to which Government and general business needs will take up steel-making capacity in the remainder of the year. That the shipyard, railroad and shell-steel programs will make progressively larger demands on the mills in the second half is known, but the second quarter may show some bare places in operating schedules. The slowing down of certain lines is apparent now, due to the slackness of building, lessened automobile buying, the long suppression of railroad demand and the shrinkage in various non-essential industries. The output of certain kinds of founders is less.

At the same time, there is some pressure upon the mills for deliveries. Plates for locomotives are an example, but here the trouble has been largely in the East, resulting directly from the fuel fiasco of last month. To meet the immediate urgent demand for ship plates, more use is to be made of the product of universal mills in spite of the extra riveted seams involved and the difficulty of caulking the rolling edges of such plates.

In heavy products, Government requirements in the second half of the year may at times make demands that will tax capacity. The call for rails and large rounds as now figured will be considerably more than a six months' output of the country's rail mills, but structural mills, with building so much curtailed, can take a part of the 2,500,000 tons of steel scheduled for the second half.

In fabricated steel work the records of the Bridge Builders and Structural Society show that in February bookings totaled 100,000 tons against a theoretical capacity of 180,000 tons for all the shops of the country. Another large Government distribution is expected shortly for piers and warehouses at all important Atlantic ports. In portable hangars for France the week's awards have been put at 1400, and if the total should prove to be 4000 that would mean 100,000 tons of shapes.

Consumers are watching closely for evidence of competition bringing prices below the maximum figure agreed upon. It was known that on Government contracts for larger-sized bolts and nuts, where many of one size were called for, cutting was general, and there has been some irregularity in bolt and nut prices on non-Government business. Cast-iron pipe prices also dropped under the official figures, and the deviations in the scrap trade were common.

J. I. CASE CO. IS PROSPERING

NEW YORK, N. Y.—With gross sales for 1917 of \$17,657,754, an increase of 35 per cent and the largest in its history, the J. I. Case Threshing Machine Company, according to President Davis, is meeting increasing success not only with its steam engines, threshers and older types of farm machinery, but also with more recent oil-burning tractors. There is a growing disposition on the part of the farmer to pay in cash for what he buys. At the end of 1917 there was outstanding in receivables only 12 per cent of total merchandise sold during the year. Customers' notes outstanding and accrued interest thereon was reduced by \$4,254,374 during the year, nearly one-third.

Foreign trade showed a good increase for the year the bulk of this business coming from the allied governments, subject to cash payment in this country.

GOVERNMENT TO BUY MANY CARS

Orders to Be Awarded During 1918 May Total About 300,000 Railway Cars

NEW YORK, N. Y.—An equipment authority says Government railway equipment orders to be awarded before the end of this year will probably embrace about 300,000 cars, the first installment of which—about 60,000—will be placed early in April, and that before August, more than 200,000 will have been ordered. Contracts covering the remaining 100,000 will await further requirements of the railroads.

Master car builders for weeks past have been devoting the biggest part of their time to the standardization of freight cars, and eight different types, known as "M. C. B." cars in equipment circles, have thus far been agreed upon. At first it was proposed that orders covering 150,000 cars be placed at one time. Later some minor changes made in standard types led to a discussion as to whether it would not be more practical to order cars in installments, so that the standard type finally evolved would be acceptable to all roads.

As it stands, master car builders feel it would be the better policy to order about 60,000 cars of the new standard type next month and await decision of the railroads as to their usefulness before placing additional orders. Thereafter, if any changes are found necessary, these can be introduced in specifications covering the next contract.

It is not expected that equipment companies will bid for the new cars on a cost plus basis, but will estimate on their quota at so much per car. Therefore, it is highly probable that price per car will vary with each concern. Equipment authorities point out that average price of the eight standard types is about \$3000 a car. Before the war box cars sold at \$900, compared with about \$2400 at present.

Although manufacturers of patented specialties whose output may not be used in standardized cars will be given full opportunity to accept orders for material going into the new cars, they are not in full accord with the plans outlined above. Standardized cars will undoubtedly mean the elimination of some if not all of the patented appliances, and heretofore companies manufacturing these made big profits, even in years when equipment orders were at low ebb.

REAL ESTATE

Charles Weiner has bought the property at 234 to 242 Cambridge Street, West End, owned by Harry Shnider. There are two five-story brick buildings, with stores on the street level and living apartments above. Total assessed valuation is \$31,000 of which \$14,700 applies on 2436 square feet of land.

Walter D. Hannigan has bought the two four-story brick buildings, standing on 4099 square feet of land at 34 and 36 Anderson Street, belonging to Max Freedman and wife. The total assessment is \$30,000, which includes \$12,200 carried on the land.

Edith B. Golden has taken title to the 1860 square feet of land together with an old frame building thereon, in the rear of 185 Hanover Street and adjoining property owned by Albert A. Golden. It is taxed on a valuation of \$9300. Benjamin Piscopo was the grantor.

Eben D. Thayer and one other have purchased the four-story octagon brick building owned by Annie M. Low, at 42 Dartmouth Street, South End district. This parcel is assessed on \$6300, of which \$3300 is carried on the 1335 square feet of land.

DORCHESTER TRANSACTIONS

Title to the single frame dwelling at 49 Greenwood Street, Dorchester, has been sold by the owners, Moses H. Rubenstein and wife, to Bertha Brickman. The property is assessed on a valuation of \$7100, which includes \$160 on the 5281 square feet of land. Papers have changed hands on the frame dwelling at 73-75 Fayston Street, belonging to the Sarah Cohen estate and taxed on a valuation of \$5500. Of this amount \$1700 applies to 5634 square feet of land. Minnie Croan is the new owner.

BRIGHTON AND HYDE PARK

The frame dwelling and 3475 square feet of land at 72 Nonantum Street, Brighton, has been sold by the owner, Mary C. McGuinness, to Russell A. Gould. The property is assessed on a valuation of \$4300 including the lot.

A small property at 103 West Street, Hyde Park, has been sold by Asa J. Adams. It consists of a frame dwelling and 9112 square feet of land carrying a total assessment of \$3400. Of this amount \$1400 applies on the land. Michael F. Silva is the buyer.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE

	6 mos.	Year
	Dec 31 '17	Dec 31 '17
Oper revenue	\$4,769,669	\$1,161,897
Oper income	1,062,254	2,236,642
Surplus	376,105	900,098

BESSEMER & LAKE ERIE

	Yr end Dec 31	Increase
Gross	\$1,287,974	\$26,979
Net	445,556	58,852
Oper income	380,504	41,885

KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN

	February	Increase
Gross	\$2,443,423	\$376,370
Net	824,351	*10,491
Oper income	674,648	*44,085

*Decrease.

BANK OF ENGLAND RATE

LONDON, England—The Bank of England's minimum rate of discount remains unchanged at 5 per cent.

ELECTRIC STORAGE BATTERY'S REPORT

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Electric Storage Battery Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31, with these comparisons:

	1917	1916
Gross sales, less cost, mfg. etc.	\$3,140,580	\$2,069,977
Tot net inc.	2,477,882	1,582,053
Res fed txx.	450,000	
Dividends	649,964	649,964
Surplus	1,377,915	932,089

After deducting from the total net income of \$2,477,882 in 1917, \$450,000 reserved for federal taxes, the balance of \$2,027,882 was equal to 12.5 per cent earned on \$16,129,925 common stock as compared with 9.7 per cent earned in 1916 and 8.3 per cent in 1915.

DIVIDENDS

The Atlantic Coast Company has declared a dividend of \$2.56, payable March 30 to stock of record March 21.

The Detroit Edison Company declared usual quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable April 15 on stock of record April 1.

The Farn Alpaca Company has declared a regular quarterly dividend of \$2 a share, payable March 30 to stock of record March 20.

The Brookline (Mass.) Trust Company has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 3 per cent, payable April 1 to stock of record March 20.

The Newhall Building Trust of Boston has declared a quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent, payable April 15 on stock of record April 1.

The Massachusetts Trust Company of Boston has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent, payable April 1 to stock of record March 25.

The First National Bank of Boston has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 4 per cent and 1 per cent extra, payable April 1 to stock of record March 23.

The Hendee Manufacturing Company has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent on the preferred stock, payable April 1 to stock of record March 20.

The Adirondack Electric Power Company has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the preferred stock, payable April 1 to stock of record March 21.

The Blenheim district has subscribed £240,137, in expenditure due mainly to the larger votes for agriculture (increase of £177,339) education, post and telegraphs, and railways. The increase under the head of agricultural department largely represented monies paid for the purchase of wheat and this will be refunded in full to the department. In order that as much loan money as possible should go into war expenditure the amount spent on public works for the nine months was £722,302 compared with £937,571 in 1915.

The nine months there was an increase of revenue over expenditure of £164,000. Comparing the nine months with the corresponding period for 1916, there was an increase of £240,137, in expenditure due mainly to the larger votes for agriculture (increase of £177,339) education, post and telegraphs, and railways. The increase under the head of agricultural department largely represented monies paid for the purchase of wheat and this will be refunded in full to the department. In order that as much loan money as possible should go into war expenditure the amount spent on public works for the nine months was £722,302 compared with £937,571 in 1915.

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PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Gaines Bergum, whose reported investigation of the state of the airplane industry of the United States Government is said to disclose an unexpected retardation of output, is a sculptor of eminence who also is much interested in aviation, and is an important member of the leading society in the country which specializes in aviation promotion and study. His reputation in the art world is that of a man extraordinarily devoted to what he believes to be right and true, and equally indifferent to personal consequences in saying what he believes. He was born and grew up in Idaho, studied art in San Francisco and later in Paris. From 1890 to 1902 most of his time was spent in Europe, studying, working at both painting and sculpture, and winning his way into the Paris Salon and exhibitions in other cities. Since he settled down in New York City he has executed some of the best commissions yet given in the country to sculptors capable of dealing with the highest type of civic and ecclesiastical design. Probably he is best known to the masses of his countrymen by his colossal head of Lincoln to be seen in the rotunda of the Capitol at Washington, and the statue of Lincoln that stands before the Essex County Court House, Newark, N. J. He is a man of the democratic and not the dilettante world, and is an enthusiastic advocate of a distinctly American form of art as over against the classic expressions of the past with their identification with nations of old. Thus he vigorously denounces the form that the Lincoln Memorial in Washington is taking.

Thomas E. Cashman of Owatonna, Minn., who takes John Lind's place on the Public Safety Commission of Minnesota, will add to that important body an able representative of the rural constituency of the State. He has served on his local county Public Safety Commission and hence knows the problems he has to face. He is engaged in nursery, seed-growing, dairying and general farming on a large scale, and is president of the State Horticultural Society. In politics he is a Democrat of the progressive type, and he is a foe of the liquor traffic. He has been Mayor of Owatonna, and for eight years sat in the Senate of the State Legislature, where he introduced legislation governing transportation rates within the State which gave him prominence.

Sir George James Frampton, R. A., LL. D., who has won international honors in sculpture, has recently formulated a proposal for teaching the craft of tapestry weaving to artist-soldiers who have been partially disabled in the war. Most people are familiar with Sir George Frampton's dignified and noble sculptured groups, but fewer perhaps are familiar with the fact that he is also a craftsman in ivory, silver and enamels. In the Royal Academy Exhibition in London in 1915 his memorial bust of Nurse Cavell was a center of attraction, both on account of the natural interest in the woman who so heroically sacrificed her life in Belgium at the hands of the Germans, and to the excellency of Sir George Frampton's work. Among the many memorials and statues executed by Sir George is one of Queen Victoria in Calcutta. A statue of Queen Mary, also by him, adorns the Victoria Memorial Hall in Calcutta, and Government House, Delhi. Sir George also designed the terra cotta decoration on the Constitutional Club in London, and he is responsible for the fine sculpture groups that form part of the decorations on the outside of the Art Galleries of Glasgow. Sir George Frampton studied under W. S. Frith and entered the Academy Schools in London in 1881, winning the Gold Medal and Traveling Scholarships six years later. Silver medals and other honors have been showered upon him by France, including the Médaille d'Honneur at the Paris Exposition of 1900, Belgium, Spain, America and Germany.

Charles T. Main, who will represent New England in the newly created construction division of the War Department, is one of the leading designing and consulting engineers of Boston and the United States, his work formerly having been in management of mills and operating plants, but latterly devoted almost wholly to the designing and constructing of large industrial ventures, chiefly in the textile branches and in hydroelectric projects. He is president at the present time of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, and a member of the corporation of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, from which institution he was graduated. Obviously he will be able to contribute to the planning of this new division of the War Department, and to the execution of such work as it may approve, a degree of expert knowledge that will be more than ordinary.

Charles Seymour Whitman, Governor of New York, has announced his intention of standing as a candidate for a third term, running on the Republican ticket. He is engaged now in an effort to aid the forces in the Empire State which wish the Legislature now in session to pass upon the proposed federal amendment prohibiting the liquor traffic without any postponement of final action until a referendum of the people can be taken. Governor Whitman apparently has burned his bridges behind him and has definitely allied himself with the temperance forces of the State—the fact which is the more significant in view of his candidacy for reelection. His election as Governor in 1915 was due to the record he had made in New York City as a district attorney, a record that on the whole was one of severity to the lawbreakers and unwillingness to condone offenses. He put an end to the reign of the "gangsters" who were terrorizing the masses. This appointment to the district attorneyship was a tribute to the record which Mr. Whitman had made on the bench in dealing with the lawless who came before the tribunal on which he sat for three years, and also because of the legal ability he had

shown previously as an assistant in the office of the corporation counsel. Mr. Whitman, since he became Governor, has frequently played politics more than many of his early admirers wish that he had; and he has high ambition for further political honors, which ambition sometimes induces action that calls forth criticism. Admitting this it still is true that, on the whole, he has remained a progressive sort of Republican with a tendency to side against all doing. Amherst College trained him.

SWISS MANIFESTO
ON WAR ATROCITIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BERNE, Switzerland—Some 50 prominent men from all parts of Switzerland have appended their signatures to a manifesto which they have handed to the Swiss federal authorities concerning the treatment meted out during the war to the Serbians and Southern Slavs.

"The Social Democratic Party of Serbia," it reads, "represented by D. Popovitch, the party secretary, and T. Katzlerovich, the deputy, forwarded to Camille Huysmans, the secretary of the Dutch-Swiss Committee, on Nov. 10, 1917, a memorandum containing authentic documents as to Austro-Hungarian and Bulgarian acts of cruelty toward the civil population of Serbia. The mass of evidence given is complementary to the atrocities committed against the Southern Slav population of the Dual Monarchy already cited in the Austrian Parliament by the deputy, Tressitch Pavitchitch. The two documents together assuredly constitute the most terrible indictment ever brought against a state in the course of history. Voluminous testimony already published has sufficiently shown up the manner in which the Austro-Hungarian régime has also persecuted other races of the monarchy (Tzeccho-Slovaks, Ukrainians, Italians and Rumanians) for centuries. The documents referred to have prompted the undersigned to address an appeal to the conscience of the whole civilized world. Can such crimes, openly directed as they are to the extermination of whole racial groups, be made known to the public without arousing the deepest indignation? Can we contemplate the war in Serbia being continued inexorably after the complete attainment of the military aim, against old men, women and children for the past two and a half years? Beyond all political considerations we place the question: Should not the civilized world find ways and means of putting an end to this horrible reign of terror?"

CENTRAL POWERS AND
POLISH CONSTITUTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PARIS, France—It is stated in the French press that the first number of the Moniteur Polonais, the organ of the new State, contains the text of the law concerning the Constitution of the Council of State, and that the Government has published a declaration stating its desire to see a Diet, based on democratic rules, assembling as soon as possible. The proposed law relating to the nature and composition of the Diet will be submitted to the Council of State. The law concerning the Council of State contains 22 articles, of which the following are the most important:

"1. The Council of State which will meet at Warsaw will be composed of 110 members, viz.: Twelve official members, who comprise five (Roman) Catholic bishops, the Superior General of the Confession of Augsburg, the Superior of the Evangelical Reformed Confession, the Chief Rabbi of Warsaw, the Rectors of the University and the Upper Technical School of Warsaw and the first president of the Supreme Court.

"2. Fifty-five members who will be elected by the municipal councils of the towns forming the autonomous organizations.

"3. Forty-three members nominated by the Council of Regency on the recommendation of its president.

"All citizens, even though not of Polish nationality, are eligible who reside in the territory of the general government of Warsaw or of Lublin, provided they are at least 30 years old and can write and read the Polish language. The vote is secret."

The Council of Regency announces that as soon as the Council of State has adopted the law concerning the Diet it will do its utmost to put it into execution as soon as possible and to hold the elections. The authorities in occupation will have the right of representation on the Council of State and its commissions. From the time that the Diet meets for the first time, the Council of State will cease to exist.

TOURIST TRAFFIC IN AUSTRIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
VIENNA, Austria (via Berne)—The Austrian Ministry of Railways in agreement with the Ministry of Public Works has intrusted the Austrian Travel Association, which represents the union of all provincial associations for tourist traffic, with the task of establishing a central office for tickets with the title "Austrian Travel Bureau Co., Ltd." The creation of this central office is prompted by the idea of combining in mutual profitable activity all those forces which are interested in the revival of tourist traffic in Austria, in view of the important tasks awaiting the return of normal conditions. By the establishment of numerous tourist offices at home and abroad, as well as by advertising, the Austrian Travel Bureau is to work on bold lines for the encouragement of tourist traffic in the country. Railways and shipping companies will give all possible support to the new office in order that it may successfully devote itself to its principal tasks, viz., the reconstruction and permanent stimulation of travel in Austria.

BY OTHER EDITORS

Working Together

OREGONIAN (PORTLAND, Ore.)—One of the things we are beginning to learn again is that there is joy in "doing things together," which is missed by those who have formed the habit of turning over the so-called less important tasks to subordinates. This is pointed out by Elisabeth Woodbridge in the title essay of "Days Out and Other Papers," recently published. It is perhaps true that those who advance from the performance of physical tasks to the supervision of other persons performing them do lose a certain sense of comradeship which is not entirely stoned for by increased realization of responsibility. He who has attained the highest eminence is not necessarily the happiest. Just now there are a myriad of tasks that people can "do together." It is a fine thing for the clerk and the boss, and the superintendent and the workman, and the mistress and the maid-to put their hands on the same implements and strive for the same results.

Better Coal

DULUTH (Minn.) HERALD—More good news of the Government's activities in behalf of a long-suffering public! Word comes from Pennsylvania that coal inspectors are busy in the anthracite regions to head off the flood of slate and dirt and stone that has been infesting the coal bins of the householders during the last winter. A number of cars containing only a small percentage of burnable material were seized at Pottsville the other day, and at other places mine-owners have been warned that cars will not be furnished for carrying "coal" that is largely something else. Some small increase in non-combustible elements in the coal supply might have been expected and forgiven, in view of the vital need of haste in getting out coal in the face of the condition that has prevailed. But the increase has passed all reasonable limits, and has been so great that it is plain enough that the coal trust, finding its prices and profits limited by government activities, has stealthily regained its unfair profits by selling stone and slate and dirt at high hard coal prices. To hear, then, that the Government is insisting that coal, not useless rubbish, shall be shipped in the cars it furnishes, is good news that people have been waiting for.

The People to Blame

CINCINNATI TIMES-STAR—When Dr. Charles M. Sheldon stopped in New York over night on his return from England, his hotel bill was more than twice what the best hotel in Liverpool charged him. On the wall of the room in the New York hotel was a printed notice inviting guests to bring complaints to the manager. Dr. Sheldon asked the manager why the charge was so high. "Because of the war," he said. "Yes," said the doctor, "but what is the real reason?" "Well," said the manager frankly, "because the American people stand for it." This, by the way, is the real reason why we have so much profiteering in this country; the people submit. In this case the manager cut Dr. Sheldon's bill in two.

LAST FIGHT OF
THE MARY ROSE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—H. M. S. Mary Rose left a Norwegian port in charge of a west-bound convoy of merchant ships in the afternoon of Oct. 16. At dawn on the 17th, flashes of gunfire were sighted astern. The captain of the Mary Rose, Lieut.-Comdr. Charles Fox, who was on the bridge at the time, remarked that he supposed it was a submarine shelling the convoy, and promptly turned his ship to investigate; all hands were called to action stations. Mary Rose had increased to full speed, and in a short time three light cruisers were sighted coming toward them at high speed out of the morning mist; Mary Rose promptly challenged, and receiving no reply, opened fire with every gun that would bear, at a range of about four miles. The German light cruisers appeared to have been nonplus by this determined single-handed onslaught, as they did not return the fire until the range had closed to three miles. Then they opened fire, and the Mary Rose held gallantly on through a barrage of bursting shells, until only a mile separated her from the enemy. Up to this point the German marksmanship was poor, but as the British destroyer turned to bring her torpedo tubes to bear, a salvo struck her, bursting in the engine-room and leaving her disabled, a log on the water. All guns, with the exception of the after one, were out of action, and their crews killed or wounded; but the after gun continued in action under the direction of Sublieutenant Marsh, R. N. V. R., as long as the gun would bear. The captain came down from the wrecked bridge and passed aft, encouraging and cheering his men. He stopped beside the wrecked remains of the midship gun and shouted to the survivors of its crew: "God bless my heart, lads, get her going again, we're not done yet!"

The enemy were now pouring a concentrated fire into the motionless vessel. One of the boilers, struck by a shell, exploded, and through the inferno of escaping steam, smoke, and the vapor of the bursting shell, came that familiar, cheery voice: "We're not done yet!"

As the German light cruisers sped past, two able seamen (Able Seaman French and Able Seaman Bailey), who alone survived among the torpedo tubes, crews, on their own initiative laid and fired the remaining torpedo. Able Seaman French was killed immediately, and Able Seaman Bailey badly wounded. Realizing that the enemy

had passed ahead, and that the 4-inch gun could no longer be brought to bear on them, the captain went below and set about destroying his ciphers. The first Lieutenant (Lieutenant (Bain) seeing one of the light cruisers returning toward them, called the gunner (Mr. Handcock) and bade him sink the ship. The captain then came on deck and gave the order, "Abandon ship." All the boats had been shattered by shellfire at their davits, and the survivors launched a Carley raft and paddled clear of the ship. The German light cruiser detailed to administer the coup-de-grace then approached to within 300 yards and poured a succession of salvos into the already riddled hull. The Mary Rose sank at 7:15 a.m. with colors flying. The captain, first lieutenant and gunner were lost with the ship, but the handful of survivors, in charge of Sublieutenant J. R. D. Freeman, R. N., on the Carley raft, fell in some hours later with a lifeboat belonging to one of the ships of the convoy. Sailing and rowing, they made the Norwegian coast some 48 hours later, and were tended with the utmost kindness by the Norwegian authorities. All survivors unite in testifying to the cheerful courage of the senior surviving officer, Sublieutenant Freeman, throughout the last phase of this ordeal. Able Seaman Bailey, who, despite severe shrapnel wounds, persisted in taking his turn at the oar, is also specially mentioned for an invincible light-heartedness throughout.

Unhappily, there is no record of what was in the mind of the captain of the Mary Rose when he made that single-handed dash in the face of such preposterous odds. The convoy which was in his charge lay ahead of him, and as he apparently supposed was being attacked by the gunfire of a hostile submarine. When, on rushing to the rescue, he realized that it was to meet not a submarine, but three of Germany's newest and fastest light cruisers, it is conceivable that the original intention of rescue was not supplanted in his mind by considerations of higher strategy. He held on unflinchingly leaving to the annals of his service an episode no less glorious than that in which Sir Richard Grenville perished.

PAY OF ITALIAN
STATE EMPLOYEES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ROME, Italy—The question of an increase in the pay of state employees is one that comes home to many people in Italy at the present time with its heavy increase in the prices of food and other necessities, and the subject has been widely discussed in the press. As was expected a decree has been issued before the opening of Parliament providing for an increase in the pay of civil and military employees. By the new scale, the salaries of all the civil and military employees in the pay of the State, including those on the railways, will be increased from a period dating from Feb. 1, 1918. The increase will be at the rate of 30 percent for the first 2000 lire of salary, 15 percent for the amount between 2000 and 4000 lire, and 10 percent for the amount of salary between 4000 and 15,000 lire. Among the persons to whom this increase applies are those officers in the army and the navy recalled for the period of the war; and teachers in the elementary schools in the pay of the State, including those on the railways, will also come within the scope of its provisions. Local authorities are to be empowered to make a similar increase in the pay of their employees and to levy taxes to make good the increased expense. A special commission, under the presidency of Signor Nitti, the Minister for the Treasury, will decide any question which may arise with regard to the application of the new decree. A special commission is also to consider the reform of state administration. The new decree is said to show that a move is being made in the direction of reducing the number of state employees and according them better treatment.

Luigi Elnaiuti, the well-known authority on financial questions, dealt recently in the Corriere della Sera, with the whole question of the increase of salaries of state officials and of the necessity of saving and of subscriptions to the new loan. At the present time, he pointed out, a hundred lire was equivalent in purchasing power only to sixty lire as compared with the pre-war period and stipends needed readjustment in correspondence with the altered prices. All the same he maintains that, if they were not to fall into a vicious circle and if they did not wish the increase in salaries to produce a corresponding fresh increase in prices owing to greater demands for various commodities on the part of the employees, thus giving rise to new demands for increased salaries, they must save as much as possible and invest to their fullest capacity in the loans, in order that the State should not be under the necessity of issuing fresh paper money. If the fresh issues of paper money continued, prices would also continue to rise. That, he said, was perhaps the one certain prophecy which economists could make at the present time. Signor Elnaiuti made especial mention of the officers called back to military duty from civil occupations, and of the hard case of those who, having been forced to give up their profession or business and having spent their savings, might see their families in very strained circumstances. How, he asks, could they encourage their men and strengthen their resistance if they had constantly before them the thought of their families whom they were unable to maintain in any degree of comfort?

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EDUCATIONAL

SCOTTISH TEACHERS' EDUCATION DEGREES

Aberdeen Proposes to Establish Master of Education Where Bachelor of Education Is Offered at Other Places

By The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent

LONDON, England.—Aberdeen University has lately been discussing a proposed ordinance to establish a degree in education. In this it is following the steps taken by the universities of Glasgow and Edinburgh. But the draft differs from the ordinances of the latter universities in providing that the degree shall be entitled Master of Education (M. Ed.) not Bachelor of Education (B. Ed.). This at first sight appears to be a mere variation in the style of graduates in Education; the matter, however, will repay further investigation.

It should be noted that the discussion took place at a meeting of the General Council of Aberdeen University, the recommendation coming from the business committee. In explanation of the difference of style, Dr. George Smith said, on behalf of that committee, that it was in accordance with the status of the degree as a post-graduate degree, and that it kept in view the certainty that a time would come when a primary degree in education would be called for, not involving a prior degree in arts or the natural sciences.

This is clear, so far as it goes, but the obvious retort is, why not first establish such a primary degree in education, and then superimpose upon it the post-graduate degree in the same subject? Are not teachers left with the ground cut from under their feet, or to change the metaphor—climbing a ladder of which one rung is wanting? The reply academic is that teachers can take the general degree in arts, and from that proceed to the post-graduate degree in education. "See," say those who answer in this fashion, "the number of teachers scattered throughout Scotland, even in remote country districts, who have that degree in arts." "Quite true," answer the teachers, "but have you forgotten that until lately education was one of the subjects which we were allowed to take for the general degree? That was the old plan, but now the option of taking our own particular subject for graduation is in process of extinction. To qualify in education requires a longer university period, and few of us can afford the time or expense needed for that purpose." To this replies the academic voice, "It may be as you say, but at any rate the degree in education will in future be a professional degree well worth the having."

From this imaginary dialogue, it will be gathered that both parties have something of importance to urge. Scotland has no wish to lose the educational advantage that she derives from an unusual proportion of university-trained teachers working in country parts as well as in the more populous areas; nor do her universities desire to cheapen in any way the study of education as a professional subject. To see how the new order of things arose, it is necessary to go back to an announcement made some little time ago by the University of Edinburgh, an announcement of sufficient importance to be quoted below:

"A new degree—that of education—has been instituted at the University of Edinburgh and will be granted for the first time after the next academic year. Candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Education must attend courses in elementary psychology, the theory and history of education, with tutorial instruction in both; modern educational systems and problems or any equivalent course of instruction constituted by the university; an advanced course in psychology, with laboratory practice; an advanced course in the theory and history of education; an advanced course in experimental education or any equivalent course constituted or approved by the university authorities; and a course in the administration and organization of primary and secondary schools, or any equivalent course of instruction constituted or approved by the university authorities. Candidates for the degree must be graduates of a Scottish or any other approved university. The period of study is two academic years."

Principal Sir Alfred Ewing announced at the graduation ceremony last October that this degree in education had been approved by the Privy Council. No objection would apparently have been taken, had the conditions for graduation as Master of Arts been allowed to remain as before. But the proposal of the Senatus to exclude education as one of the subjects for the M. A. degree, not only ranged the teachers against the scheme as a whole, but divided the university itself. The General Council approved of a representation against the proposal of the Senatus that education should be removed from the list of graduation subjects in Arts.

The University Court, on the other hand, supported the Senatus, only asking that the date at which the exclusion should take effect be postponed from 1919-20 to 1920-21. And on top of all, the Business Committee recommended that the General Council should reaffirm its view that the subject of education should not be excluded!

At that meeting of the business committee the case for leaving matters unaltered was put with cogency by Mr. John B. Clark. He said that since the last meeting there had been a strongly developed feeling amongst those connected with education that this exclusion of the subject of education was

going to prove very hurtful to the teaching profession, and therefore to education in Scotland. A great majority of the teacher students in the university confined themselves to the M. A. degree, and did not go on to the higher post-graduate degree in education. It was very important that they should be able to take education as one of the M. A. subjects. Under the proposed exclusion, this would only be possible if they spent their fourth year in the Faculty of Arts. Under these conditions the great majority would not take the education course at all. That would obviously be a great loss to Scottish education.

From this difficult position, the proposals made at Aberdeen provide one way of escape. A primary degree might be given in education, as the result of a course which included some of the arts subjects, but required a closer study of education than is needed for the M. A. degree at Edinburgh. The degree of Bachelor of Education in that university might then become a master's degree. At any rate, it is clear that if Edinburgh University pursues the policy endorsed by the Senatus, and Aberdeen, or some other Scottish University does not exclude the offer of a degree to teachers on a three years' course, there will be a great transference of students on the educational side from one university to the other. This is not a result that Edinburgh can lightly contemplate.

Moreover, there remains to be considered the case of young men who have been serving with the colors, and for whom the universities are desirous to find some shortened course of studies on which a degree may be awarded. Education, particularly the history of education, is a subject that with civics and English would furnish a course to which the inclinations of many would lead them. The present is a time when the thoughts of as great a number as possible of university students should be turned toward teaching as a profession, and when, moreover, the country has an opportunity of securing for the schools a body of men who are passing through such an experience as will give them a sense of cooperation and true discipline invaluable in their dealings with boys. It looks as if the universities will have to enlarge their vision in regard to the place that education should occupy among the subjects of academic study.

To these schools of various kinds and grades the year brought gifts and bequests amounting to \$37,095,280, the largest amount ever given in any one year, and interesting to compare with the total of \$5,976,168 in 1886, \$11,677,048 in 1896, and \$23,347,070 in 1906. Incidentally, it may be interesting to note that from 1871 to 1916, gifts and bequests to education have amounted to \$647,536,608.

The teaching staffs of these many kinds of schools in 1916 numbered in all 755,250 persons, of whom 562,455 were women, a fact that foreign and domestic critics of American education as being too much feminized or undermanned, will not fail to note. The proportion of men to women varies considerably with the type of school, as for instance, in the elementary schools there are 400,187 women out of a total of 534,094 teachers, whereas in the private elementary schools there are only 27,994 women out of a total of 48,529 teachers.

Of the 574 universities, colleges and technological schools listed in 1915-16, states and municipalities controlled 97 and private corporations 477, figures which indicate how preponderating as yet is the non-governmental theory of higher education. In these 574 institutions were 259,511 students. Analyzed to show the proportion of men and women now studying in higher institutions of learning, the figures show that whereas in 1889-90 there were 44,296 men and only 20,874 women, now there are 164,975 men and 95,436 women. Thirty-five of these institutions during 1915-1916 reported gifts above \$100,000 amounting to \$24,563,831.

The state or municipally owned and controlled institutions have 107,237 students; the privately controlled institutions have 152,274. Nearly half of the latter are in schools in the North Atlantic States. More than half the state-educated university students are in the North Central States, the North Atlantic division having only 11,116 such. The universities, colleges and technical schools during 1915-16, had a total income, exclusive of endowments, of \$133,627,211. Their buildings were valued at \$307,159,298 and their productive invested funds amounted to \$425,245,270.

As it is from the agricultural and mechanical colleges that the nation at the present time of war is drawing for a surprisingly large number of experts in solving problems of food conservation, education of workers in the shipyards, munitions factories and the like, it is doubly necessary to note the resources of the nation in this realm of education. There are 10,496 teachers for 130,499 students in institutions that have property and equipment valued at \$179,519,438. These schools in 1915-16 had a total income of \$43,173,686 of which sum \$19,269,460 came from the mere war measure.

The personnel of the commission just appointed by the president of the National Education Association to devise a method of coordinating and making more effective all educational agencies acting under or with the association, is largely drawn from universities and colleges and from the ranks of persons who know the theory and history of education. There is a disposition among state, city and county superintendents and the rank and file of the teaching force in the schools, to challenge the make-up of the commission and to assert that it does not sufficiently recognize the "practical school man" with experience in meeting real problems of school administration in a democracy.

The celerity and efficiency with which newly developing phases of duty are met by responsible persons at the present hour is shown by the action of the Washington branch of the Collegiate Alumnae Association. The former British Embassy Building has been rented and furnished to serve as a clubhouse for college-bred women now pouring into the city to take clerical positions.

Formation of new clubs of Harvard University graduates is under way in certain of the larger urban centers; their object being so to plan and act as to induce a more progressive policy on the part of the university authorities and to break up an alleged domination of the institution by the conservative, propertied group that now controls its administration.

SCHOOL STATISTICS OF UNITED STATES

Dr. P. P. Claxton in Annual Report Gives Educational Resources of Country and Describes Effect of War on System

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The report of Commissioner of Education P. P. Claxton, for the year ending June 30, 1917, and including complete statistics for the years 1915 and 1916, is a mine of information and a fountain of wise expert advice, some of which already has been accepted by Congress and by educators throughout the country, and this to a degree that nothing but a vast war with unprecedented claims on universities, colleges and schools could have induced.

Some of the important facts are these: In 1916 the total number of pupils in elementary, secondary, collegiate and university, professional and normal schools of the United States was 22,702,597, of whom 2,097,555 were in private institutions. Added to these were 1,154,293 pupils in public and private special schools, making a total enrollment for the purpose of getting general or special education, of 23,856,890 persons. The estimated total cost of supporting these institutions was \$914,804,171, or \$39.37 per capita.

To these schools of various kinds and grades the year brought gifts and bequests amounting to \$37,095,280, the largest amount ever given in any one year, and interesting to compare with the total of \$5,976,168 in 1886, \$11,677,048 in 1896, and \$23,347,070 in 1906. Incidentally, it may be interesting to note that from 1871 to 1916, gifts and bequests to education have amounted to \$647,536,608.

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ries that men and women of the same grade can now get from corporations engaged in war-work, they are scandalously scant; and are much lower than the states pay to persons holding similar positions in state educational bureaus in state universities and state and county departments of education. The bureau must enlarge its staff of specialists, but can hardly expect to do so as adequately as it should, with any such salary scale as it now has.

AN EDUCATIONAL CAUSERIE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE, Holland.—Mr. D. S. Meldrum, writing on "Education in Holland," says: "Holland is not so much a highly educated country, as it is a country of highly educated people." This is undoubtedly true as a statement designed to call attention to the unusually large percentage of highly trained university men in Holland. But the ordinary Dutchman who has had a good schooling, has not much more education than is absolutely essential to maintain himself in the economic struggle which life represents for the Dutch middle class.

Holland's geographical and historical position has made that middle class what it is at present. With no raw materials and little coal, surrounded by economic giants, Holland maintains her position only by dint of a hard struggle.

Her adventurous seamen, and the indomitable perseverance of the Dutch race, gave to her, as history records, those rich and bountiful colonies which she is still developing; her geographical position at the mouth of three great rivers, the Rhine, the Maas and the Scheldt, provides an asset that has always been hers to put to its full economic use. Hence the need of Holland for highly trained experts of all kinds, and thus has she become what Mr. Meldrum calls "a country of highly educated people."

Dutch school life is a succession of examinations, all of them requiring hard, painstaking study. Each examination, as it is passed, opens out better prospects; without such qualifications the avenues to a successful career are limited. The average Dutchman does not care particularly for examinations, but still less does he appreciate limitation in his career. He therefore chooses the lesser of the two evils and goes in for examinations without number.

To illustrate the dominating position of examinations, an amusing story may be told of an Oxford graduate who was not permitted to teach English in a Dutch private school, unless he passed a certain examination in English! The explanation is that no foreigner over 19 years of age is allowed to teach his native language in a Dutch school unless he passes the particular examination set for the language he professes.

The Dutch educational system may be considered under three heads: primary, secondary and higher education. Of these the primary section may be further subdivided into infant schools for children under six, and elementary schools for children from six to 13.

In Amsterdam there are four grades in the elementary schools, according to the fee paid—varying from 1 penny to £6.50 a year. Of these grades 1 and 2 are co-educational schools, in which the usual elementary subjects are taught with optional instruction in foreign languages after school hours. Schools belonging to grade 3 (separate for boys and girls) have a more elaborate curriculum, including French.

In grade 4, where the schools for boys and girls are also separate, much the same curriculum obtains as in grade 3, including English, French, and German. Pupils in this grade remain until they are 14 and 15.

The preference given to French before any other language in grade 3 is due to the fact that in the entrance examination for the secondary schools French is compulsory, the reason for this being purely historical.

In grades 1 and 2 where languages are optional English is generally selected.

Secondary education in Holland includes the Higher Burgher Schools with a three or five years' course. Here the subjects taught are the natural sciences, modern languages, and literature, but no classics.

In the Latin School, or gymnasium, instruction is given in classics and the natural sciences; modern languages are not a prominent feature, whilst modern literature is not taught at all.

The object of the Higher Burgher School, as is indeed evident, is mainly to give the pupils a sound basis for commercial and the lower professional occupations, whilst the Latin school prepares them for the university. The entrance examination to both the Higher Burgher School and the Latin School is taken at 12, an arrangement which has the great drawback that the boy is compelled to make his choice at such an early stage between the two branches. It has lately been urged that the choice ought to be postponed until the age of 15 or 16, and one or two schools have already begun to work on this basis. Both primary and secondary education are under strict state supervision.

"Don't tell me," muttered the boy, "crystals, conglutination and such are all my eye and Betty Martin—You're a fairy's parasite, that's what you are. Their side of it is all very well in the lab, but there's a whole lot more in snow than they've discovered yet. Let them analyze you, dissect you and write a thousand theses on you, I'll be a poet and know you and love you."

The dinner bell rang and the boy made off.

—U. V.

HOLLAND'S SYSTEM OF EDUCATION

Unusually Large Percentage of University Men in Country Because of Economic Need, but Examinations Are Many

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

It was a curious day, the kind of a day that might have slipped out of a Maeterlinck play or the Ancient Mariner's Lay. The January snow lay gray and heavy on the ground, reflecting the gray clouds above. Each tree, white with the hoar frost, stood motionless and ghost-like.

The School Boy felt the weirdness of it as he sauntered home from school, his hands in his pockets and his books under his arm. He vaguely wondered why the streets seemed so uncomfortably full of red brick houses: they loomed out threateningly, the only solid things in the monotone of gray.

Perhaps it was the strangeness of the weather which made him open a volume of poetry, when, late in the afternoon, he had arrived at the blissful state, when conscience no longer resists the call of a book and an armchair by the fire. The boy had just discovered poetry; he was finding it worth while to browse around for himself, instead of being content with the regulation school fare.

He had chosen Shelley and, because like all true lovers of poetry, he never tired of old friends, he began with "The Cloud." There was no one else in the room, so he could really enjoy himself and read it out loud. Not for the world would he let his younger brother catch him at it—it would make far too good a yarn to take to school—but half the pleasure of the poem was to hear the glorious lilt suggesting winds and white sailing clouds.

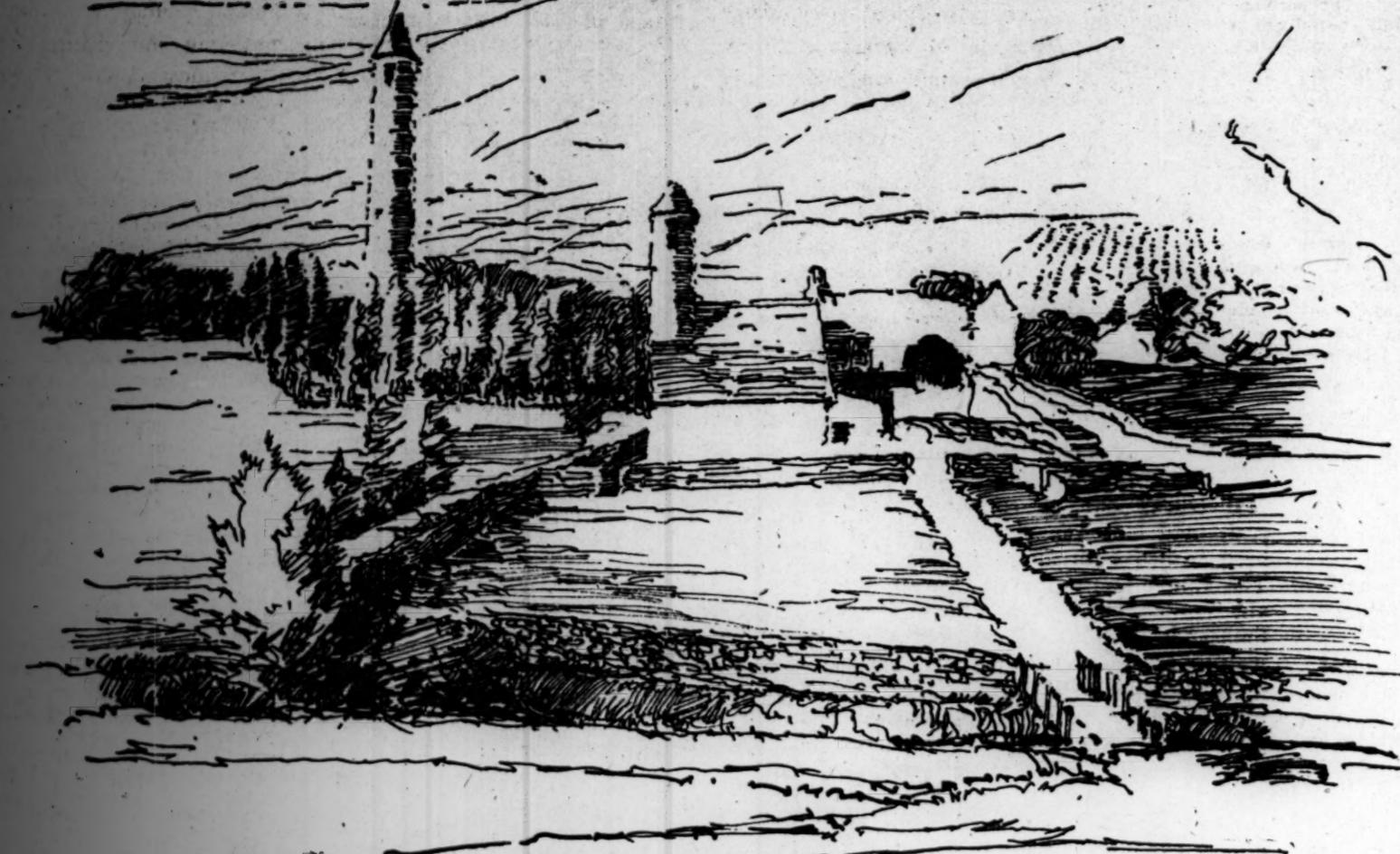
The School Boy was only seventeen and he could not help reading dramatically—

I wield the flail of the lashing hail,
And whiten the green plains under
not could be help reveling in the picture of the cloud when the moon—
Gilds glimmering o'er my fleece-like floor.
By the Midnights breezes strewn
And wherever the beat of her unseen feet,
May have broken the wof of my tent's
this roof.
The Stars peep behind her and peer.

The Boy knew it was a great poem, but he didn't know that it was opening his eyes to beauties he had felt only dimly; he didn't know that perhaps years hence some line of it would flash through his mind, satisfyingly, as he watched the golden sunset or the great threatening clouds that gather before a storm.

"It's great," he muttered to himself. "Your philosophical man doesn't know it all. He reels off stuff about cloud formations, condensation, humidity—but there's more than dreamt of

THE HOME FORUM



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

St. Kevin's Kitchen, Glendalough

The vale of Glendalough is known as one of Ireland's beauty spots. It is in the heart of the Wicklow mountains and in these days of motors is easily reached by road. The road from Rathdrum winds along the valley, at the bottom of which the cheery little river, fed by the stream which forms the Glendalough lakes, bubbles its way to the sea.

The little village, which takes its name from the valley, lies round a bend of the road just as it drops down to the lake level. Where the valley widens out at the foot of the mountains two lovely lakes have formed and it is at the lower end of the second lake that picturesque Glendalough nestles under the hill.

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Here, early in the Sixth Century, a celebrated monastic establishment was founded by St. Kevin, and here may still be seen the remains of what are known as "The Seven Churches" and the picturesque slender round tower, which is still in a state of perfect preservation. History says that St. Kevin's dwelling on the northern shore of the lake was a hollow tree, and on the southern shore a cave, only accessible by boat, as a perpendicular

rock overhangs it from above. The monastery founded by St. Kevin was repeatedly laid waste in the Eleventh and Twelfth centuries, and the valley bore an indifferent reputation as a veritable den of robbers. The foundations and broken walls of several churches still remain, but the most interesting building is that known as St. Kevin's kitchen, or house, a little church-like building. The addition of a bell tower and chancel has practically changed

the structure into a church, though these were probably added at a later date.

The round tower, similar to others in Ireland usually found in connection with ecclesiastical structures, is very interesting. Professor Petrie, who is regarded as an authority on old Irish architecture, says that they were probably designed to serve the twofold purpose of belfries, and strongholds in which the monks could retire in case of sudden attack. The earliest seem from certain evidence to have been built about the Ninth Century. The ornamental doorways are almost always placed well above ground and the tower is divided into stories twelve feet in height, each lighted by a small window. The lowest story has no window and is often built as a solid structure. The walls are from three to five feet thick. Some seventy of these towers still remain in Ireland, of which thirteen are perfect. That at Glendalough is over sixty feet high.

Abraham

I will sing a song of heroes,
Crowned with manhood's diadem,
Men that lift us when we love them
Into nobler life with them . . .

Men whose prophet-voice of warning
Stirs the dull, and spurs the slow,
Till the big heart of the people
Swells with hopeful overflow.

I will sing the song of Terah,
Abraham in tented state,
With his sheep and goats and asses,
Bearing high behests from fate;

Journeying from beyond Euphrates,
Where cool Oria's bubbling well
Lured the Greek, and lured the Roman
By its verdurous fringe to dwell.

When he left the flaming idols,
Sun by day and moon by night,
To believe in something deeper
Than the shows that brush the sight . . .

And he traveled from Damascus
Southward where the torrent tide
Of the sons of Ammon mingles
With the Jordan's swelling pride.

To the pleasant land of Shechem,
To the flowered and fragrant ground
Twixt Mount Ebal and Gerizim,
Where the bubbling wells abound.

To the stony slopes of Bethel,
And to Hebron's greenning glade,
Where the grapes with weighty
fruitage droop beneath the leafy shade.

And he pitched his tent in Mamre,
'Neath an oak tree tall and broad,

**And with pious care an altar
Built there to the one true God . . .**

And he lived long years a witness
To a pure, high-thought creed.

That in ripeness of the ages
Grew to serve our mortal need.

Not a priest and not a churchman,
From all proud pretensions free.

Shepherd-chief and shepherd-warrior,
Human-faced like you and me:

Common sire, whom Jew and Christian,
Turk and Arab, name and praise;

Common as the sun that shines
On East and West with brothered rays.

—John Stuart Blackie.

Two Readers

Books we talked about and education.
It was her duty to know something of these and of course she did.

Perhaps I was somewhat more learned than she; but I found that the difference between her reading and mine was like that of a man's and a woman's dusting a library. The man flaps about with a bunch of feathers; the woman goes to work softly with a cloth. She does not raise half the dust, nor fill her own eyes and mouth with it—but she goes into the corners and attends to the leaves as well as the covers. . . . A woman of the right kind reading after a man follows him as Ruth followed the reapers of Boaz, and her gleanings are often the finest of the wheat.—Holmes.

Spring

Gaily with a crylike blossoming leap
etc delighted

Spring, the child, upon bank and
meadow and brae—

With a laughter-flame of flowers run-

ngrily ignited

And rapid as a brook whose mirth
hurrieth not away.

O merry clamor of primrose! O daf-

fodil-dinnin!

O rush of daisy and buttercup! O
catching of grass!

O fragrant flurry to and fro! And O
most winning

Blue-violet-shyness outpeeping as
the gay winds pass! . . .

Over the gay child-season the heavens
have bended

Closer wings with a clouding bright,
neecy and fair,

And about the feathery folds, lovelily
descended.

A sweet blue passionate and unpre-

meditating care.

—Willoughby Weaving.

As True Friends and Brethren

PENNY, the father of this country, when he first brought the people with him over the great seas, took all the Indians, the old inhabitants, by the hand, and because he found them to be a sincere, honest people, he took them to his heart, and loved them as his own. He then made a strong league and chain of friendship with them, by which it was agreed that the Indians and the English, with all the Christians, should be as one people. Your friend and father, William Penn, still retained a warm affection for all the Indians, and strictly commanded those whom he sent to govern this people, to treat the Indians as his children, and continued in his love for them. . . .

"We are met on the broad pathway of good will, so that no advantage is to be taken on either side, but all to be openness, brotherhood, and love." Here the Governor unrolled a parchment containing stipulations for trade and promises of friendship, which, by means of an interpreter, he explains to them article by article, and placing it on the ground, he observes that the ground shall be common to both people.

"Solemnly the Indian orator replies, takes Penn by the hand, and accepts the proffered league of good will. The written record of the treaty is not known to survive, but it was quoted to the same Indians by Governor Gordon in 1728, in the following form:

"My friends and brethren: You are sensible that the great William Penn."

"The half-circle of seated Indians,

the elders in front and the young

behind, women as well as men, for

West is right about the tied-up baby,

Tamentin with his chaplet and horn

of power, already an honored friend

of the Governor's, sitting in front

with his councilors, the ground cov-

ered with leaves of the fall season,

the lofty branches above, the council

fire in the center, and in front the

broad river with here and there a

log house in the forest—on this im-

pressive scene arrives William Penn in his barge with sail and oarsmen, and his leading associates, and begins his speech:

"The Great Spirit," he says, "who made me and you, who rules the heavens and the earth, and who knows the innermost thoughts of men, knows that I and my friends have a hearty desire to live in peace and friendship with you, and to serve you to the utmost of our power. It is not our custom to use hostile weapons against our fellow-creatures, for which reason we have come unarmed. Our object is not to do injury . . . but to do good.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., THURSDAY, MARCH 21, 1918

EDITORIALS

"The Collar Black and Chestnut Wig"

YEARS ago a famous London comic paper drew a cartoon of Mr. Gladstone and the Lord Derby of that day running hand in hand into the sea, whilst a bathing woman, in the garb of Britannia, warned them that they were getting out of their depth. "But," gayly replied Mr. Gladstone, "we like being out of our depth." The cartoon was not without its moral, and the moral was not too subtle to be easily understood. For this reason we recommend a study of it to the Honorable Charles Murphy, member for Russell, in the Federal Parliament of Canada. Mr. Murphy has, it is obvious, much to learn as a statesman, to say nothing of what he may still hope to pick up as a politician. But before he goes any further, he had better take the simple bathing woman's warning, and at least keep within his depth. In the course of the debate on the address, in the Canadian Parliament, on Tuesday last, Mr. Murphy indulged in a criticism of The Christian Science Monitor, in the course of which he succeeded in making almost if not quite as many misstatements as he made statements. Mr. Murphy is evidently endowed with something of a dramatic turn, for he introduced his references to The Christian Science Monitor in the words, "While the conspiracy against the Liberal Party and its leader was in progress—while the conspiracy was in progress within this House—there appeared in the Parliamentary Press Gallery a new correspondent, who evidently was a stranger." It sounds at first like the introduction to a popular novel, but it is really only Mr. Murphy's way of announcing the prosaic fact that during the late election fight in Canada the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor in Ottawa was changed. But Mr. Murphy had more to say than this. He had expressed surprise, he declared—Mr. Murphy is evidently as easily surprised as Mr. Peter Magnus' friends were amused—that a religious paper like The Christian Science Monitor should go to the trouble and expense of sending a representative to report the Parliamentary proceedings at Ottawa. It was then, it appears, that the terrible secret was divulged to him. The strange man was there to assist in launching an anti-Roman Catholic campaign which would fit in with the Government's preparations for the approaching general election. Ingenious Mr. Murphy!

Really, if Mr. Murphy had only known it, he was enacting the part of the fat knight who, in the inn in Eastcheap, magnified the Prince and Poins into eleven men in buckram and three in kendall green, for as the Prince himself said, on that famous occasion, "Mark now, how plain a tale shall put you down." Mr. Murphy's discovery of The Christian Science Monitor's correspondent in the press gallery was an entirely belated one. The Christian Science Monitor has for years had a correspondent in the press gallery, and has regularly received his reports. The whole change which gave rise to the lurid discovery of Mr. Murphy's imagination lay in the fact that The Christian Science Monitor had changed its correspondent in the gallery, and put in a correspondent to represent it alone. Then, again, it is quite evident that Mr. Murphy's knowledge of The Christian Science Monitor is in no way equal to Mr. Weller's knowledge of London, for he is apparently under the impression that it is what is termed a religious paper. Now the smallest examination on Mr. Murphy's part might have revealed to him the fact that The Christian Science Monitor is an ordinary daily paper. Though an ordinary daily paper need not be, as Mr. Murphy seems cheerfully to imply, necessarily an irreligious one. Still as Mr. Murphy had not discovered, up to the time of his recent speech, that The Christian Science Monitor was an ordinary daily paper, he was not likely to have discovered that The Christian Science Monitor Parliamentary reporter from Canada could hardly be tortured into a campaign against Roman Catholicism, on the grounds of an undue interest in Canadian politics, inasmuch as The Christian Science Monitor, being a universal paper, has its correspondents all over the world, with the result that having correspondents in Japan it has not been its mission to attack Shintoism, and having correspondents in Calcutta it has not desired to destroy Hinduism. Strangely "extravagant" as it may seem to Mr. Murphy, The Christian Science Monitor does not invent its news, but has its correspondents in every capital in the world, and did not send one especially to Ottawa, in a sort of Madame Angot conspiracy against Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Ingenious Mr. Murphy!

Furthermore, if it would not be asking too much, it would be interesting if Mr. Murphy would inform the House, the next time he speaks, where he procured the information that The Christian Science Monitor was engaged in launching an anti-Roman Catholic campaign to fit in with the Government's preparations for the approaching general election. We have a suspicion that Mr. Murphy's information must have grown, like Topsy, out of his imagination. For this paper was quite unaware that it had any place in the chorus of "the collar black and chestnut wig." It may be permissible to remind Mr. Murphy that it was in this distinctive garb that the conspirators in "Madame Angot" were always disguised, but then, of course, it has already been made perfectly clear that Mr. Murphy knows many things about this paper which nobody else had ever dreamed of. One of these things is that shortly after this another body of conspirators arrived in Ottawa to hold a council of war. Will not Mr. Murphy oblige, as they say in the halls, with the names of the other conspirators? But we are afraid we are asking him to attempt the impossible. It may be that he himself, disguised in "the collar black and chestnut wig," followed these conspirators to their cellar, Mr. Murphy no doubt knows that in novels conspirators always meet in cellars, and learned about their nefarious designs, but we are afraid that if he did that, it was in his dreams, for cer-

tainly Mr. Murphy's speech appears to be composed of "such stuff as dreams are made on." Delightful Mr. Murphy!

We will, then, go so far as to confide to him quite publicly the whole dreadful truth. One member of the staff of this paper has periodically visited Ottawa, and may even do so again. But then one conspirator cannot spread himself around a table, except in Mr. Murphy's dreams. And, indeed, a great daily paper has too much to do in these days to spend its time in comic-opera conspiracies of Mr. Murphy's type. This gentleman, unfortunately for Mr. Murphy's scenario, was not introduced to Sir Robert Borden, for the simple reason he had known Sir Robert Borden for some time, but Sir Robert Borden was guilty of the extraordinarily subtle and sinister device of inviting him to lunch, in the presence of about four hundred other people, at midday, in a club. That we suppose was Sir Robert's camouflage, and perhaps Mr. Murphy had disguised a waiter in order to report the conversation which, if correctly reported, must have been almost piteously uninteresting to the eager Mr. Murphy.

It is quite impossible to follow Mr. Murphy through all the intricacies of this marvelous story, in every line of which you may find new traces of Offenbach, and are continuously reminded that

"When folks conspire to intrigue and plot,
And grimly swear to brake the knot,
They'd best adopt the distinctive rig
Of the collar black and chestnut wig."

But probably enough has been said to show that if Mr. Murphy ever once got near the actual facts during his speech, it must have been by the most extraordinary oversight. So much for what may be called the comic-opera element in Mr. Murphy's speech. As for the serious element, serious rather by implication than anything else, it may prove advisable to deal with that another time. For the rest, we may be permitted to express the sincere hope that before Mr. Murphy speaks again, he will borrow a life-belt, regain the land, or at any rate get the sand under his feet. Inimitable Mr. Murphy!

Hadjie Wilhelm!

TODAY the Kaiser must feel a signal satisfaction with himself. It has always been a cardinal aim of the Prussian state to grow great by the sword. This policy of lethal accretion has steadily grown under his vigorous stage management, assisted by that tribal divinity who has cheerfully cooperated in order, as the Kaiser put it in a recent message to the Reichstag, that the war may see a German people arise who are "rich, strong and happy." The method employed does not matter. Peaceful penetration, or "blood and iron," or specious promise: it is all the same, so long as Prussia's obsession for territorial acquisition or piracy has free rein to advance toward its logical culmination, world conquest.

In the striking French war play, "Service," by Henri Lavedan, one of the characters ironically exclaims that when a human being believes himself invincible he will strive for conquest. The embodied truism is fully exemplified in the successive steps of the Kaiser's "Drang nach Osten" policy. Germany, exclaims the British Minister of Blockade in unminced words, is in possession of Odessa and the great towns of the Black Sea in order to gain a new route to the East through Transcaucasia and northwest Persia. The loss of the Baghdad railway route checked her only momentarily upon her fixed career of conquest. Brest-Litovsk proved the way out of the dilemma. By the conscious or unconscious connivance of the Bolshevik rulers of Russia, the Russians themselves removed the obstacles. Such is the aftermath of the Bolshevik theory of the democratic state and the right of self-determination. It seeks to correct a wrong by perpetuating a greater wrong, to free Persia from an immoral compact that she might be free to pass under the heel of a Prussian tyrant; to withdraw her protecting arms from Armenia and stand aloof, secure in her theoretical sense of justice, while the waves of massacre and extermination, augmented by the Prussian seas of "frightfulness," threaten to complete the desolation of a land which Russia was pledged to save. There is evidence that influence is already being used upon the Tatars in Russia to institute a massacre of the Armenians and Georgians dwelling in the Transcaucasus. It is the answer to Bagdad and Jerusalem, to civilization redeeming Mesopotamia and holding the gates of the Far East. The Teuton, dominating the Turk and the Tatar, is still able to hold off the world, while he prepares for a German peace by force on the same colossal scale with which he prepared for war.

The Allies know now, better than they have ever known before, how little of haphazard enters into the present situation. The intellectuals of Germany, echoing the Hegelian philosophy of the Absolute and its logical culmination in the Teutonic race, have openly taught that the world belonged to Germany, and that it was the bounden duty of less fortunate nations to ingratiate themselves with her rather than be left out of the historical process. Turkey has been slowly ingratiating herself for years. The open advocacy of Prussian colonization of Asia Minor goes back to the forties, and Turkey came into the war in 1914 as the result of a rôle long and adroitly played and cunningly pursued by the Kaiser. At Constantinople and Jerusalem he publicly proclaimed his love for Moslems and his purpose to protect them and their faith. He even allowed, as the foreign secretary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions declares, a statement to go unchallenged in Turkish papers that he was a Moslem; whilst he encouraged prayers for himself, in the mosques, as Hadji Wilhelm, a title which is bestowed only upon the green-turbaned Mecca pilgrim! What wonder, then, that the proclamation of a holy war by Turkey received neither protest nor rebuke from Berlin! What saved the world from a carnival of slaughter in India, Persia, Russia, Turkey, Egypt, and Northern Africa, a holocaust which would have surpassed in savagery anything recorded of Tamerlane or Genghis Khan, was that the Moslems could not be got to sever their British ties.

When all is said and done, the abandonment of Turk-

ish and Russian Armenia is seen as part of a senseless, if not criminal, policy toward the oppressed humanity which the opportunity of war had placed under Russian protection. The only relief to the whole sordid story is the valiant effort that Great Britain made to get relief to the Armenians from the Persian Gulf and thence to Baku. But the British mission reached Enzeli on the Caspian only to be stopped by the Bolsheviks, "instigated by and acting in conjunction with Turkish and German agents."

The Fuel Supply

THE Government of the United States has no greater or more immediate duty to perform than that of effecting the production and distribution of fuel sufficient to meet the industrial and domestic needs of the nation for a period extending beyond the winter of 1918-19. The time to begin the performance of this task is not next summer, next fall, or next winter, but now.

Time that might have been employed in filling the country's bins was frittered away scandalously last year. There was relaxation when there should have been acceleration of production at the mines. Thousands of coal trucks out of commission, were left to clog, rust, and rot on sidings when they should have been rushed with all expedition through repair shops. The round houses of the "great systems" were literally jammed with broken-down locomotives. Tens of thousands of tons of coal were piled up at the mines waiting for "empties" that never arrived. The Fuel Administration, from time to time, sent out optimistic reports. Then came the early winter and the fuel famine, and, finally, the activity in production and distribution that should have come months earlier.

It must be extremely puzzling to people in other parts of the world to learn that, in the United States, land of almost exhaustless natural resources, there should be so many shortages of so many things. As a matter of fact, there is shortage only of one thing, that is, the quality of foresight among those who assume responsibility for conserving public interests and safeguarding public welfare. There was never a time, last winter, when the supply of fuel in the country was not more than sufficient to meet every possible demand; there were, however, several times when facilities for reaching and distributing it were lacking. As a consequence of a deficiency in ordinary foresight in the management of the larger affairs of the nation, it has been the case, more than once, that people have lacked food in one section while people in other sections have been oversupplied with it, just as it has happened, time and again, that people have suffered from lack of fuel in one quarter of the country when that commodity has been plentiful in all other quarters.

Obviously, the rational thing for the Government to do now, in view of past experience and present prospects, is to see to it that every part of the country, dependent on an outside fuel supply, is immediately and amply stocked. If this basic necessity be properly provided for, the industries of the nation need suffer no interruption, the people need suffer no discomfort, and thought and time and energy may be turned to other important subjects, duties, and tasks. It will be worse than a mistake, it will be a crime, if, after the lesson taught last year, the United States shall ever again permit its transportation and distribution system to fail in the performance of any of its essential functions.

The Salt Mines of Wieliczka

WHEN the Russians made their sensational advance upon Galician Cracow, early in the war, they had in view an objective about which they said little but knew a great deal. It was none other than the famous government salt mines of Wieliczka. To the Russian officers and men alike, salt has a special symbolic significance, just as, to the Roman soldier, "salarium" stood as a part of his fixed rations and, in later times, as the synonym for the pay, or salary, with which to purchase it. Cakes of salt, in lieu of money, have been used in countries as far apart as Abyssinia and China. But to the Russian Government as a whole, salt, in Galicia at least, meant the seizure of a valuable enemy monopoly from which Austria and Poland have for centuries drawn national revenues. The economic importance of salt is indicated by the almost universal prevalence, in the present and the past, of salt taxes. Under Oriental systems of taxation, high imposts were levied, one result of which was that the salt usually reached the consumer in a very impure state. The "salt which has lost its savor" is, literally, simply a salt largely mixed with earth.

There is plenty of interesting precedent, too, for the strong defense which the Germans put up to keep Austrian Wieliczka from falling into the hands of the Russians. In ancient times the Germans used to wage wars for the possession of saline streams, and believed that the presence of salt in the soil invested the district with peculiar sanctity. At salt deposits prayers were, it was thought, most readily heard, so that a religious significance was attached to the "divine substance," as Homer terms it, which often was obtained only by force and sacrifice. The gods were worshiped as givers of the fruits of the earth, and the "covenant of salt" came to be regarded as a symbol of an enduring compact and as sealing the obligation of fidelity.

Wieliczka lies amid a poor and monotonous looking neighborhood, but the mines themselves are probably the most remarkable and the largest in the world. A town lies beneath a town, and no individual, probably, has ever explored the whole of it. Perhaps the most singular feature of this unique place is that both the town above and the town below are inhabited principally by Germans. A German colony was doubtless settled here with the deliberate intent of ousting the Pole from his inheritance. But, German or Pole, all alike have left a strangely beautiful impress upon the mines, that is to say, Wieliczka below ground is a show place of which the miners are proud. Men have not merely delved, scooped, and hollowed out the countless galleries and caves as miners in a coal mine. No, something of that age-long sacredness of salt which is conveyed in the Arab phrase, "there is salt between us," seems to have always lingered in the

minds of generations of these subterranean workers. As they forced out the huge blocks with their wedges, they beautified the hollows they had left. They were "true to salt"; they made grottoes and halls, churches and chapels. Clever hands fashioned statues and arbors, cunningly devised niches, and carved the greenish saline walls; while out of the still more valued crystal salt, found only in small quantities in narrow veins, and which is white and transparent as glass, the workers devised many kinds of pretty trifles, such as necklaces, bracelets, and inkstands.

But the wonder of the mines is the great salt lake, the inky spaces of which are lit up by different-colored flares. By its silent shores the miners of long ago cut out of the translucent salt a figure of Queen Kunigunda, the founder of the mine in 1251. Standing upon the edge of the wondrous waters, the figure, now in shadow now in light, seems, like Galatea, to gain sudden life and movement. Out of the gloom a somber figure sculls a shadowy boat, and, as one embarks with him, flares and rockets dispel the darkness that still clings to the distant recesses and caverns. The walls alternately glow in dull greens and reds, or flash like diamonds, and, moving off from the shores, one seems to be mysteriously borne into a world of illusion and unreality.

Notes and Comments

THE British Women's Auxiliary Army Corps was followed by the formation of the Women's Royal Naval Service, and now the Air Service is to have its women auxiliaries. Just as the W. A. A. C. has become popularly known as the Waacs and W. R. N. S. as the Wrens, the Air Service auxiliaries are to be the Penguins, because those quaint creatures, while having wings, do not fly. It is more than probable that the women concerned will take this name as a challenge, and that, before the Air Service has done with them, natural history will have been enriched by a new species—a flying Penguin.

GREAT lessons on great subjects are not alone to be found amongst great nations, and in no instance, perhaps, is this more true than in the matter of prohibition. Great nations, for instance, have evidently much to learn from the Cherokee Indians. They had never distilled unlawful "fire water," but they drank it when they could get it, until one day the chief of the tribe, becoming aware of the devastations being wrought among his people by the use of whiskey, did a really great thing. He did not "sign a ukase" after the autocratic fashion of a Tzar, but, calling a council, he told the people that the only way to save their nation was to abandon the use of whiskey, which he himself would do from that very day. Almost the whole tribe joined him. And so the song of the patriot might surely be, to adapt once again a famous verse:

Hush, little country,
Don't you cry;
You'll be a Cherokee
By and by.

As a natural consequence of the winning of the cause of women's franchise in Great Britain, the organ of the "United Suffragists," Votes for Women, which has kept the flag flying both in peace and in war, ceases publication. The February number is the last to appear. In making its bow to the public, Votes for Women points to the passing of the Representation of the People Act as a great blow struck for liberty and democracy all over the world, and with a deep sense of the nature of the world's struggle, which their fight for an idea has given them, they add that "in a very special sense" women's enfranchisement in Great Britain "is the greatest victory that has yet been won over Prussianism." But, however much of a triumph, suffragists recognize that it is but the opening of the door to active participation in even greater issues.

IT SOUNDS strange to hear something new about Audubon, the American ornithologist, at this late hour, from no less a personage than Sir Walter Scott. Sir Walter had a visit from him in 1827, and describes him as the naturalist "who had followed that pursuit by many a long wandering in the American forests. He is an American by naturalization, a Frenchman by birth: but less of a Frenchman than I have ever seen—no dash, or glimmer, or shine about him, but great simplicity of manners and behavior; slight in person and plainly dressed; his countenance acute, handsome and interesting, but still simplicity is the dominant characteristic." It is interesting to know that Audubon found that Sir Walter looked like Franklin at his best, and reminded him of Benjamin West; that at the thought of the interview with the great author his "heart trembled" and he "longed for the meeting, yet wished it over."

"EVERY boy and girl who really sees what the home garden may mean," writes President Wilson to Secretary Lane, "will, I am sure, enter into the purpose with high spirits, because I am sure they would all like to feel that they are in fact fighting in France by joining the home garden army." There may have been some mistakes made in home gardening last year, but this is no reason why adults, any more than children, should let a square foot of soil go to waste this year. The food problem is likely to be even more acute in 1918 than it was in 1917, and there should be neither idle lands nor idle hands, wherever it is possible to add to the food-stuff supply. Boys and girls should be encouraged in garden work. It is one way in which they can be of immense assistance in the war. It is a way, also, in which they can be saved from idling and helped toward useful manhood and womanhood.

Two young Amazons, members of the Russian women's battalion, are reported to have recently arrived in Halifax, N. S. Fancy would represent them as modern Joan of Arcs, disembarking from an adventurous voyage, fully accoutered in the panoply of war. Cold facts, however, declare them to be a couple of unassuming and quiet women who are about to enter upon the harmless career of workers in a Canadian candy factory!